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SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH

VOL. 75, NO. 134.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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MEN ACQUITTED IN
HERRIN CASE TO BE
TRIED ON ANOTHER
MURDER CHARGE

With Others, They Will Be
Placed on Trial Feb. 12
for the Murder of Antonio
Mulkovich of Erie, Pa., a
Former Service Man,
Judge Announces.

NO INTENTION OF
ABATING PROSECUTION

Attorneys for State Did Not
Consider Howard Hoffman
Case as One of the
Strongest Against Accused
Men.

By a Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.
MARION, Ill., Jan. 20.—Otis
Clark, Bert Grace, Leva Mann, Peter
Clark and Joe Carnaghi, acquitted
last week of the murder of Howard
Hoffman, will be tried again, along
with eight other men, at the ensuing
term of court, on the charge of mur-
dering Antonio Mulkovich, of Erie,
Pa., a former service man. Trial of
the case will begin Feb. 12, Judge
Hartwell announced today.

Prosecuting officials are disap-
pointed at yesterday's verdict, but
there is no thought of abating the
prosecutions. The Hoffman case was
regarded as the strongest. It was
not the choice of the State to
try that first. It was given prece-
dence by Judge Hartwell because
the men were indicted for the murder
of Hoffman. For the same reason
he set the Mulkovich case in which 24
were indicted, second.

Some Cases Now Prossed.
The attorneys for the State con-
fided, however, that it was not
likely to try such a large number
as 24 at once, because of the inabil-
ity of any jury to digest testimony
concerning such a number, and the
cases as to 18 of the 24 were nolle
prosequi. All of them, however,
are under indictment on other
charges.

In the Mulkovich case it has been
decided to increase the number of
indictments to 13 and nolle prosequi
the others who will be under in-
dictment on other charges.

Of the five men tried for the Hoff-
man murder, all but Joe Carnaghi
have been held without bond, along
with four others, for the reason that
the evidence against them was more
substantial, and the presumption of
guilt greater than against the other
men.

Men Released on Bond.
Herrin merchants, bankers and
business men today signed a
bond for the release of
eight men who have been held
since the grand jury indicted
them for the murder in connection with
the massacre. The bond was for a
total of \$100,000, or \$20,000 for
each defendant.

Bill Trevillion, a member of the
Missouri Chamber of Commerce and
one of the Herrin men, was one
of the signers of the bond. The
Missouri Chamber of Commerce raised
a fund to gather evidence against
the indicted in connection with
the killing.

The return of a verdict at 1:30 p.
m. yesterday came as a surprise, be-
cause all the indications up to that
time had been that there was a dis-
sentiment. Even when the jurors
were taken to luncheon, their de-
cision indicated that they had been
in a hard debate and the expectation
was that it would be a day or two
before an agreement was reached. If
it was reached at all.

It is presumed that an agreement
had been reached before luncheon.
For one thing, the jury was a little
more than usual in emerging for the
meal, which may have been due
to putting the finishing touches
on their work.

Defense Attorneys on Hand.
At any rate, directly after the jury
returned to the courthouse the attor-
neys for the defense assembled at the
courtroom of one of them and were all
on hand when word came from Judge
Hartwell a little later that he had
announced that there was a ver-
dict.

The first that the general public
knew that something was impending
was when the defense lawyers were
announced on Page 3, Column 2.

IRISH LABORER'S SON,
MASKED, IS SLAIN WHEN
ROBBING FATHER IN HOME

By the Associated Press.
BELFAST, Jan. 20.—The
history of the civil
strife in Ireland has brought
forth no tragedy which
its bitter irony surpasses an in-
cident reported from Galway to-
day.

A laborer sold a litter of pigs
at the market in Portumna, re-
ceiving £40. The same night his
house was raided by four mask-
ed men, who demanded £40 or
his life. Trembling he delivered
the money and the raiders de-
parted.

As the last man was leaving
the young son of the house
seized an axe and struck him
killing him instantly, whereup-
on his companions fled. Re-
moving the mask, the members
of the family discovered that the
dead bandit was the laborer's
second son.

Four Persons Put to Death at Tralee,
Fire at Athlone and Two at
Limerick.
DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Eleven execu-
tions were carried out in Ireland to-
day. Four persons were put to
death at Tralee, five at Athlone and
two at Limerick.

These bring the total executions
since last Nov. 17 to 45.

By the Associated Press.
BELFAST, Jan. 20.—Four men
were executed today in the Tralee
jail, County Kerry, for possessing
arms and ammunition.

They were James Daly of Killar-
ney, John Clifford of Cahirsiveen,
Kerry; Michael Brosnan, Ballymacel-
ligott, Kerry; and James Hanlon of
Causeway, Kerry.

'BIG NIGHT' FOR BILLION RUBLES

American Says Petrograd and Mos-
cow Are Paradise Spots.
(Copyright, 1923.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Ivor W.
Wahren of Boston, here after 15
months in Russia for the Ameri-
can Relief Administration, says there are
three paradise spots in Russia—
Petrograd, Moscow and Odessa.

In these towns, he says, "a big night"
such as might be had in New York
is possible for 1,000,000,000 rubles,
or \$25. "But 100 miles out of Petro-
grad or Moscow," Wahren adds, "is
the real Russia, and it is no para-
dise."

He substantiates statements that
while large parts of Russia are starv-
ing the country is exporting grain.

SQUIGGINS HEARD FROM AGAIN

Learns Through Newspapers His
Confederate Bond Is to Be
Redeemed.
By the Associated Press.
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Abner
Lee Squiggins, Massachusetts man
who recently wrote Jefferson Davis,
as President of the Confederacy,
asking him to redeem a \$500 Con-
federate war bond issued by the
State of Georgia in 1862, and whose
letter was forwarded to Attorney-
General Nathan of Georgia, has been
heard from again.

In a letter to Attorney-General
Napier, received here yesterday,
Squiggins says he was now bound in
Northampton, Mass. Squiggins says
he had learned through the news-
papers that Napier had forwarded
\$500 to redeem the bond and pay in-
terest thereon, but failed to men-
tion he was aware the \$500 was in
Confederate currency.

In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch

France's Perilous Venture in
Seizing the Ruhr District—
Former British Premier says
ruin of Germany would mean
bankruptcy for France. An al-
sobering interesting article on a
topic of world-wide import.

'Bootleggers' Warn Blamed by
the Police for 16 Unsolved Mur-
ders in St. Louis—Some facts
about an amazing form of out-
lawry that has made its advent
with prohibition.

'She Tempted Me—and I Killed
Him'—An extraordinary con-
fession in Kentucky murder
case in which confessor charges
that he was driven to kill his
best friend by the blandish-
ments of the latter's wife.

GIFTS OF PROPERTY
TAKEN IN DRY RAIDS
CALLED UNLAWFUL

Acting Prohibition Commis-
sioner Also Says, Strictly
Speaking, Agents Have No
Right to Destroy Property.

COURT ORDER HELD
TO BE NECESSARY

Statement in Response to In-
quiry as to Right of Na-
tions to Give Away 16
Huge Mash Vats.

Post-Dispatch Bureau.
No. 20 Wyatt Bldg.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Acting
Prohibition Commissioner James F.
Jones said today that it was man-
ifestly unlawful for a prohibition en-
forcement agent to give away confiscated
property.

The statement was in response to
an inquiry by the Post-Dispatch as
to whether Chief Prohibition En-
forcement Agent Gus O. Nations of
St. Louis had acted within his rights
in giving away 16 huge mash vats
seized in raids last month. Ten vats
were given to the F. A. Kauffman
Vinegar Manufacturing Co. of St.
Louis, and three each to the Fire
Department and Police Department.

"No Right to Destroy Property."
Strictly speaking, Jones said, an
agent had no right to destroy any
property, even confiscated liquor, but
must report all seizures to the Fed-
eral Court, through the prohibition
attorney in charge of Federal pro-
hibition cases. However, he said,
agents (some of the Southern juris-
dictions), a matter of practical en-
forcement, and with the consent of
the courts, destroyed confiscated
property, such as stills, on the spot.

There was considerable varia-
tion in this respect, just as there
was variation in the sentence im-
posed for violations of the dry law.
Agents were guided in their opera-
tions, he added, by the degree of
leeway allowed in the prohibition
district. Property reported to the
court as having been seized, he said,
was subject to destruction, sale or
return to the owner, as the court
might direct. Under the circum-
stances, he said, an agent have
the right to appropriate it for his
own use or for somebody else. "If it
is not established that Nations
gave away property," he said, an-
swering a question, "the department
of course could not condone the of-
fense."

Jones said there was no present
intention on the part of the depart-
ment to remove Nations. He had
complaints against Nations which
had reached headquarters were far
outnumbered by the letters praising
his work. "It looks," he said, "as
if the people of St. Louis who be-
lieve in law enforcement are virtu-
ally 100 per cent behind Nations."

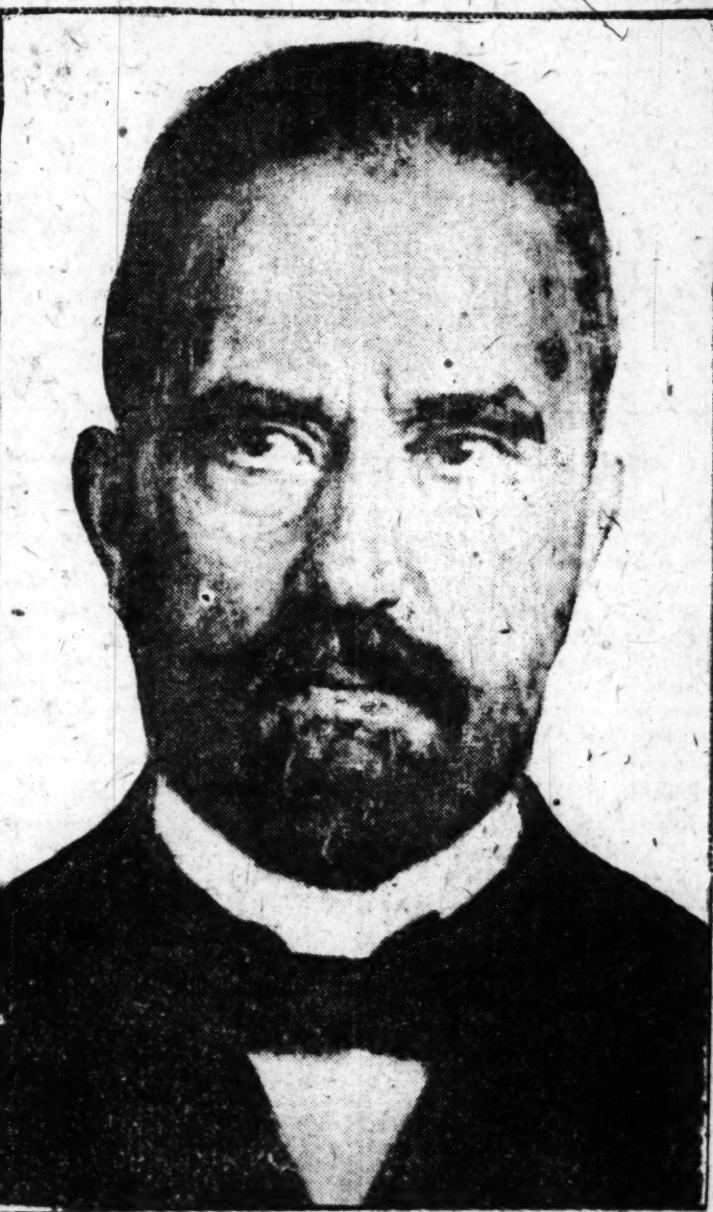
Cites Statute on Subject.
Judge James A. Britt, head of the
legal division of the prohibition unit
while declining to make any state-
ment regarding the specific case of
the St. Louis vats, said that property
used in the illegal manufacture of
liquor either might be destroyed or
disposed of under forfeiture sale,
but, he added, enforcement agents
had no right to give away confis-
cated goods. The authority given
agents, Britt said, was fully set out
in section 25 of the Federal prohibi-
tion act. "This states that property
seized by agents 'shall be subject to
such disposition as the court may
make thereof.'"

Judge Britt said that while no di-
rect report of seizures to the court
was required, the court indirectly
would get notice of seizures through
the Special Assistant Attorney-Gen-
eral in charge of prohibition prob-
ceedings, with whom the agent was
expected to file a copy of the re-
port made by him to his superior of-
ficer. In this way, he said, the
court would become apprised of any
seizures and might order the prop-
erty sold.

Vats Seized in Raids on "Taps" by
Rev. W. C. Shupp.
It will be recalled that Nations
and his volunteer deputy, Rev. W.
C. Shupp, superintendent of the
Missouri Antislavery League, seized
the 16 vats in raids on Dec. 7 at 11
South Third street and on Dec. 11
at 200 South Main street. The raids
were the result of "tips" furnished
by Shupp.

Shupp was in the act of dis-
mantling one of the vats at 11 South
Third street when Erwin Kauff-
mann, president-treasurer of the F.
A. Kauffman Vinegar Manufacturing
Co., 104 South Second street,

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

German Capitalist Who May Be
Ruined by Invasion of the Ruhr

HUGO STINNES.

RUNS AMUCK ON TRAIN,
SHOOT 3 MEN TO DEATH

Man Jumps to Desert, 20 Miles
From El Paso, After Shoot-
ing Passengers.

By the Associated Press.
EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 20.—Harry
Turner, livestock agent of the South-
ern Pacific at Tucson, Ariz., P. O.
Cochran of Joplin, Mo., and Herbert
Brown of Indianapolis, Ok., were shot
to death at Lanark, N. M., 20 miles
from El Paso, this morning while
riding on a Southern Pacific west-
bound train. The slayer jumped
from the train and escaped in the
desert. He is reported to be insane.

After killing Turner, the man fired
at the crowd on the train which
blocked the passageway. He hit no-
body, according to the train crew,
except the three men he killed. They
were shot through the head.

Officers from El Paso and several
small towns in New Mexico today
were hunting for the slayer.

In a flour sack containing per-
sonal effects, found in the seat
where the slayer had been sitting,
was a package addressed to W. M.
Sprague of Paris, Mo.

The Southern Pacific for 25 years,
first as a ticket agent, later as an
auditor, and was livestock agent at
the time of his death.

Cochran is survived by a moth-
er, Mrs. J. A. Cochran, Joplin, Mo.

RADIO BRINGS NEW THEFTS

Telephone Company Reports Thefts
of Handpieces, Useless for Radio.
Increasing popularity of a new
form of theft—that of telephone
handpieces. Complaints have been
reaching the Southwest Bell
Telephone Co. at the rate of eight
and 10 a week, recently, from sub-
scribers whose hand pieces have
been stolen. The hand sets are
similar to those used in radio re-
ceiving outfits.

Officials of the telephone company
say the receiver is useless as a radio
set because it is wound only up
to 15 ohms, while a radio receiver
must be wound up to about 3,000
ohms. It is impossible to fit up
telephone receivers for radio re-
ceiving, they say, and when this is realized
the thieves will have no market for
them. The receivers are valued at
\$1.50 each.

Two Children Burned in Home.
By the Associated Press.
CARDWELL, Mo., Jan. 20.—Two
children, 3 and 5 years old, of Mr.
and Mrs. William Jones were burned
to death last night when fire de-
stroyed their home, near here.

OCCUPATION OF
THE RUHR CATCHES
STINNES IN TRAP

Huge Fortune, Amassed
Since War, Likely to
Crack, if Coal and Coke
Supply Is Shut Off.

HIS POWER BUILT
ON CHEAP FUEL

One Industry After Another
Acquired Through His
Ability to Provide Coal at
Low Figure.

Special Cable to the New York
World and the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1923.)

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Hugo Stinnes
has been trapped by French occupa-
tion of the Ruhr. He has taken
pains to keep away from the Ruhr
personally, letting the other iron-
masters face the French, but the oc-
cupation has caught him financially.
He must either make his peace
with the French or risk ruin, for if
he cannot get coal and coke from the
Ruhr for his industries scattered
from East Prussia to Southern Aus-
tria and for his fleets, the gigantic
fortune he has accumulated since
the war is likely to crack.

It was all built on his ability
to supply cheap coal and coke, which
the French can cut off at any mo-
ment. His personal prestige also is
suffering. In fact Stinnes is down,
and he will not get any help because
he has driven his competitors hard.
For example, he could not buy the
American Radiator Co., and he re-
fused to sell it steel. Only because
it had American backing was it able
to stand out against him. Now those
whom Stinnes could not control will
not spare him if the chance comes.

Thyssen the Hero of the Ruhr.
This Thyssen, hero of Stinnes' chief
rival, August Thyssen, has become
the hero of the hour because of his
defiance of French orders. Stinnes
and his sons have been absent in the
present crisis.

All the other Ruhr ironmasters
have been conservative and con-
centrated their wealth in the Ruhr.
But Stinnes' operations are widespread.
For the moment he can buy English
coal, as he has been forced to do
but the price will make it impos-
sible for him to continue.

He owns 18 per cent of this Ruhr
coal and 12 per cent of the coke
produced in the district. He owns or
controls the Gelsenkirchen mines,
the German-Luxemburg mines, the
Rhine-Elbe Union and the Brechum
Colony, both enormous smelting and
mining concerns. Besides that the
Stinnes family mines between 3,000,
000 and 4,000,000 tons of coal from
its own mines.

Transporting his own coal is one
of Stinnes' biggest enterprises. Since
the war he has acquired large blocks
of stock in the Hamburg-Ameri-
can, the North German Lloyd, Woer-
mann's and the Hamburg coal-ship-
ping firm of Haldemann. In 1917 he
founded Hugo Stinnes International
Shipping and Trading Co., and in
1918 bought control of the Hamburg-
American Petroleum Concern.

Then he entered the hotel business
by buying the Hamburg-Hof,
where he recently established head-
quarters. In Koenigsberg, Bremer-
haven and Flensburg he bought into
control of Baltic shipping and or-
dered 11 ocean-going vessels.

Stinnes Interests Are Varied.
He bought forests in East Prussia
for his dozen newspapers, one of
which is the leading industrialist or-
gan, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zei-
tung.

He is combined until the year
2000 with the Siemens-Schuckert
Electrical firm, employing 200,000
workers and largely dependent on
Stinnes' coal. He bought the Leeb
hinge works in Berlin, which
also uses his coal and steel. Because
he could supply cheap coal and coke,
Stinnes last summer entered into one
of his biggest outside investments—
the Austrian Adpiner Montankon-
zern, in Steiermark, which owns the
biggest ore mines in Europe. In 1918
this company produced 637,000 tons
of iron and 300,000 tons of coal.

After the break-up of the Austri-
an Empire the firm could not get
coal cheaply through from Czecho-
slovakia and the mines were prac-
tically closed. Italian financiers
bought the property, but they, too,
were unable to get fuel. So they
sold to Stinnes, who has been send-
ing vast quantities of cheap coke
from the Ruhr.

Stinnes, besides being one of the
richest Ruhr industrialists has so
many other investments that he
himself does not know how great is
his fortune. But cheap labor and
limitless quantities of coal and coke
from the Ruhr have made it. If he
must buy foreign fuel the expense
will overwhelm even his great re-
sources.

Bank Robber Killed in St. Paul.
By the Associated Press.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—A
robber was killed and two custom-
ers of the Paine Avenue State Bank
were seriously wounded today in an
exchange of shots that resulted when
three men attempted to rob the
bank.

18 RUHR INDUSTRIAL
LEADERS A MINE
OPERATORS ARRESTEDALEXANDER HOWAT
IS PAROLED AFTER
SERVING 266 DAYS

Head of Kansas Mine Work-
ers Was Serving Year for
Calling Strike in Violation
of Industrial Court Law.

By the Associated Press.
PITTSBURGH, Kan., Jan. 20.—Al-
exander Howat and five other for-
mer officials of the United Mine
Workers, Kansas district, obtained
freedom from the county jail at
Girard today upon paroles
granted in Pittsburgh this morning
by Judge Daniel H. Woolley of the
District Court.

They have served 266 days of a
sentence of one year given them by
former Judge Andrew J. Curran.
The men paroled in addition to
Howat, who was for many years
president of District 14, United Mine
Workers of America, are August
Dorothy, former vice president; John
Fleming, Willard Titus, Earl Max-
well and James McClure, former
district board members. They
went to jail last April to serve a
year's sentence after that sentence
had been affirmed by the Supreme
Court of the United States. Judge
Anderson J. Curran found them guilty
of contempt of court in February,
1921, in calling a strike in violation
of an injunction based on the Kan-
sas industrial court law.

SCORE ARRESTED IN LIQUOR
RAIDS BY DENVER POLICE

Chief Says Every Bootlegging Joint
in the City Will Be
Closed.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—One
hundred policemen paraded
command of Rugg Williams, Chief
of Police, arrested a score of al-
leged bootleggers this afternoon,
raiding more than 50 cigar stores
and soft drink places.

The raids followed secret investi-
gations made during the last 10
days.

"Every bootleg joint in Denver
will be closed up," said Chief Wil-
liams.

CLOUDY, PROBABLY WITH RAIN,
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES
1 a. m. 41
2 a. m. 41
3 a. m. 41
4 a. m. 41
5 a. m. 41
6 a. m. 41
7 a. m. 41
8 a. m. 41
9 a. m. 41
10 a. m. 41
11 a. m. 41
12 m. 41
1 p. m. 41
2 p. m. 41
3 p. m. 41
4 p. m. 41
5 p. m. 41
6 p. m. 41
7 p. m. 41
8 p. m. 41
9 p. m. 41
10 p. m. 41
11 p. m. 41
lowest, 34, at 8 a. m.

Official fore-
cast for St. Louis
and vicinity:
Cloudy tonight
and tomorrow,
probably with
rain; colder to-
morrow; the
lowest tempera-
ture tonight will
be above freezing.

Missouri—Un-
settled in north-
west portion,
probably rain in
east and south
portions to-
night, colder in
east and south
portions.

Illinois—Unsettled tonight and to-
morrow, probably with rain except
fair tomorrow in north portion; cold-
er tomorrow and in west and north
portions tonight.

Stages of the river at 7 a. m., 1
foot; no change.

Week's Weather Outlook.
By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Weather
outlook for the week beginning Mon-
day includes: Upper Mississippi and
Lower Missouri Valleys—Generally
fair, except that local snows or rains
are probable Wednesday or Thurs-
day; normal temperature.

Fritz Thyssen and Five
Other Dominant Coal
Magnates Among Those
Taken to French Military
Headquarters in Occupied
Area.

FRANCE REFUSES
TO GUARANTEE WAGES

German Railroad Workers
Decide After All-Night
Conference, Not to Trans-
port Coal Outside of the
Ruhr Valley.

By the Associated Press.
ESSEN, Jan. 20.—Eighteen Ger-
man magnates and industrial lead-
ers, including Fritz Thyssen and
five other leading mine operators,
were arrested today by the authori-
ties of occupation in the Ruhr val-
ley. All the prisoners were taken
under a military guard to Mayence,
the French military headquarters.

The operators' arrested besides
Thyssen were Spindler of the Querry
Mines, Tenselmann of the Essen An-
thracite Coal Co., Wuestenhofer of
the Essen Mine Association, and
Kesten and Ofte. When these five
were brought before the French au-
thorities and reiterated their refusal
to aid in the delivery of coal they
were advised to hold themselves in
readiness to appear before a military
court.

Workers Strike in Protest.
Strikes in protest at the arrest of
the five mine directors are being de-
clared in rapid succession by offi-
cials, technical staffs and mine
workers of the firms to which the
directors belong.

The Postmaster of Essen, whose
office handles all telegraphic mes-
sages here, was arrested today on the
charge of "willfully" delaying tele-
grams destined for Paris.

The director of postoffice con-
struction, Herr Zehme, also was ar-
rested on the ground that he had re-
fused to serve the occupying forces.
The Reichsbank director, Herr
Degoutte, also was arrested today
after he refused to resume his duties
immediately. Herr Linenewer, the
director, had promised yesterday that
the institution would again be ready
for customers today. A majority of
the private banks, which were also
closed yesterday, are doing business
today.

Refusal to Reopen Bank.
Later a point blank refusal from
the directors of the Reichsbank
branch to reopen was delivered to
Gen. Degoutte. "The bank will re-
main closed so long as there is a
single French soldier in or around
the premises," the directors de-
clared. Gen. Degoutte held the di-
rectors personally responsible and
informed them that the military
guard would be removed only after
the bank had reopened for business.
It is expected that penalties will be
imposed upon the directors during
the day.

The railroad workers in the district
decided today not to transport out-
side of the Ruhr coal requisitioned
by the French. This decision, was
reached after an all-night session
here, in which many of the delegates
favored continuance of work.

Unrest Over Question of Pay.
To the murmurs of discontent
at the presence of French bayonets
before several of the pitheads there
was added today an atmosphere of
unrest and uncertainty as the work-
men began to wonder whether their pay
was coming from.

Delegates from the unions were in-
formed last evening by the French
that France was unwilling to assume
responsibility for the wage payments.
Krupp and Thyssen gave the workers
to understand that today's envelopes
would probably be this.

Five thousand workmen in the
State mines and even in the Ruck-
linghausen district protested last
evening against the confiscation of
the properties there and the impris-
onment of Herr Rochstein, the di-
rector. They framed an ultimatum
Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

The POST-DISPATCH Sunday Circulation Is More Than 420,000, Exceeding Both Other St. Louis Sunday Newspapers Combined by 45,000

BOND PROGRAM IS CITIZENS' PROJECT, MAYOR KIEL SAYS

Partisan Politics Has No Part in Campaign, He Declares in Address at McKinley High School.

COMMITTEES OF BOTH PARTIES ASKED TO AID

Executive Writout on Project Was Submitted After Year's Work by Council on Civic Needs.

Partisan politics has no part in the municipal bond issue campaign. Mayor Kiel declared last night at McKinley High School, in announcing that both the Republican and Democratic City Committees would be asked to assist in the campaign for passage of the bonds in the election Feb. 9.

"This is common ground," he said, "with the future welfare and development of the city at stake. No question of politics is involved here. No formal action has been taken by the two committees. The Mayor said, but he expressed the belief that the Republican Committee is for the entire bond program, and that the Democratic Committee would take the same position.

Program Citizens' Project. He pointed out that the bond program, including 21 items, was entirely a citizens' project, submitted to the city after more than a year of work by the General Council on Civic Needs, composed of more than 250 citizens representing all interests.

"If you want to take a step backward," he said, "then agree with the objectors; if you want the city to go forward, vote the bond issue."

"Sure it will cost money, but that cost will come whether it is taken out of bonds or current revenue. If the bonds are defeated, the tax rate necessarily must be increased next year to provide for improvements and reconstruction that are absolutely necessary. The more delay on work such as street widening, the more valuable property is lost. It will become, and the ultimate cost will be greater."

Effect on Business District. The business district will be forced westward, he asserted. If streets are not widened and traffic conditions relieved, resulting in decline in values, "and the loss of hundreds of millions in the city's assessed valuation." He cited the Southern Hotel, Broadway and Main, as formerly being the most valuable building site in the city, the hotel now closed because of no adequate outlets for that district.

W. Frank Carter, chairman of the General Council on Civic Needs, declared the city would have to replace obsolete sewers and replace worn-out improvements, whether or not the bond issue is passed. "If they must be built from current revenue," he said, "you will pay far greater taxes than if they are built by bond issue and the cost distributed over a long period."

What Voters Need to Know About THE BOND ISSUE No. 11

TO combine in one plant the several plants providing power and lights for municipal buildings and in the same building to concentrate the automobile repair and garage services for municipal automobiles and laundry service for city institutions, there has been included in the bond issue submission an item of \$1,000,000. Members of the Board of Public Service have recommended the proposal on the basis of efficiency and economy.

The group of municipal buildings between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets and Market street and Clark avenue are supplied with electric power from a plant in the basement of the City Hall, a plant which is operated each day to its full capacity, and which has no reserve equipment for use in an emergency. An enforced shutdown of any portion of the plant would deprive these buildings of light and power.

In the City Hall basement there is no space for an extension of the plant, and if the proposed new Courthouse and new Morgue are erected, provision for power for them will have to be made, because a full load is already carried by the City Hall plant.

Would Combine Many Plants

The city now maintains six automobile, police and fire department repair and paint shops, all of which it is proposed to combine in the new power plant. In addition the City Hospital has

Each of 21 Articles on Bond Issue Projects Will Treat a Separate Project

THE POST-DISPATCH is printing a series of comprehensive articles on the 21 propositions involved in the Municipal Bond Issue election which will be held Feb. 9. Each article in the series will treat separately one of the items proposed and one article will appear each day, treating the projects in the order in which they will appear on the ballot.

Because of the legal requirements in drafting the ordinance calling the special election, the details of the various projects are set forth specifically in the ordinance. The committee of the Board of Aldermen, in reporting the bill, included in its report a report of the specific improvements with the recommendation that if adopted as an ordinance they constitute a binding obligation on this and future administrations in administering the funds from bonds authorized.

In the item of coal alone, the engineers have figured a saving of \$36,812 a year through the erection of a new plant. The goal for the City Hall plant and the City Hospital plant is figured at 22,615 tons a year. The price, because of a charge of \$1 a ton for wagon haulage, is \$4.21 a ton. The proposed new plant would have track facilities and the hauling of coal would be saved. It is estimated by the engineers that only 15,677 tons would be consumed in the new plant, which, at \$3.21 a ton, would mean a saving of nearly \$50,000.

The estimated cost of the proposed plant is \$990,750. It would take the place of the city garage at Forest Park boulevard and Vandeventer avenue, the Police Garage at Laclede and Ewing avenues, the Police Garage at Twelfth boulevard and Clark avenue, the City Auto Repair Shop at Forest Park boulevard and Vandeventer avenue, the Police Auto Repair Shop at Laclede and Ewing avenues, the Fire Department Repair Shop at Twelfth street and Washington avenue, the City Hall power plant, the City Hospital power plant, the City Hospital laundry, the infirmary laundry, the Workhouse laundry and the Street Department paint shop.

Estimate of Saving to City

The estimate on the expected saving in operation which would result is that it would be at least \$100,000 a year, and possibly would be nearly \$150,000.

This will be Proposition No. 11 on the ballot and will read: Proposition 11—For the erection of a combined plant, and the installation therein of equipment to provide light, heat and power to municipal buildings, and the installation therein of a machine shop, a garage and a laundry for municipal requirements, \$1,000,000.

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ELLIS, FREED, HAS GONE TO AN ILLINOIS FARM

Attorney Says He Advised Defendant in Murder Case to Go Away for Health and to Avoid Cranks.

FOUND NOT GUILTY 'AT SECOND TRIAL

Conviction Two Years Ago of Killing of Girl, Found in Vacant Lot, Set Aside by Supreme Court.

Albert Ellis, who was acquitted by a jury in Circuit Judge Grimm's court at 4:30 p. m. yesterday of the charge of murdering his former fiancée, Edna Ellis, is on a furlough "somewhere in Illinois" today, free of legal restraint for the first time in more than 26 months.

It was his second trial. Two years and a day previously he had heard the verdict of "guilty" in the first trial, by which his punishment for conviction of the crime was fixed at life imprisonment. The "not guilty" verdict yesterday means that he cannot be prosecuted again on this charge. He remained in the city jail from shortly after the time of his arrest until yesterday, execution of the penitentiary sentence having been held up by his appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri.

William Marritt Bates, chief counsel for Ellis, said today that he had advised the youth, who is now 22 years old, to go to the country to recuperate his health, and to go to Illinois, to avoid cranks who might annoy him. Bates said he had not asked just where Ellis was going because he wanted to be able to say he did not know. He understood that Ellis departed by himself about 6:30 p. m. Ellis gained weight while in jail, but his countenance took on a prison pallor and the lack of exercise was apparent.

Jury Out Less Than Three Hours

The jury was instructed that it could return any one of four verdicts—capital punishment or life imprisonment, for first degree murder; imprisonment for from 10 years to life, for second degree murder; or acquittal. Its deliberations lasted two hours and 20 minutes. The foreman, Michael Goldwasser, said that the first action was to take a trial ballot, before any discussion of the law and the evidence was held.

REIGN OF TERROR ENDS

Rum-Crazed Negro Arrested After Rampage in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—Residents in vicinity of Woodland Avenue and East Fifty-fifth street were at ease today for the first time since Wednesday morning. A reign of terror, created in that neighborhood by a rum-crazed negro for the last three days, ended tonight with the arrest of Carl Harrison, alias Judah Lyons, an ex-convict, but not until he had shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Carmela Coco, 34, when arrested, the negro carried three loaded revolvers and 75 rounds of ammunition.

As the negro fled he fired prominently at children, pedestrians and at crowds which tried to stop him. He started his rampage Wednesday night by entering seven homes, beating two women and shooting a man who went to the rescue of a family whose home he had entered. He also was believed to be the negro who shot a woman yesterday.

ACTION ON FORD OFFER PLANNED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Virtual assurance that the House would take up Henry Ford's offer for the lease of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant was given yesterday by Republican leaders, who declared the time had come to define policy with respect to the property and to let the country know Congress could handle big problems in a big way.

Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee announced that the time had come for the Government to fix a policy and that he would study the question and report prior to adjournment, March 4.

ADVERTISEMENT

ASPIRIN GARGLE FOR TONSILITIS

Cut This Out and Save if You Are Subject to a Sore Throat

Cuticura Quickly Relieves Irritated Skins

Baths with Cuticura Soap and hot water free the pores of impurities, dry lightly, and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Tablets are ideal for powdering and perfuming.

FREE AFTER TWO YEARS IN JAIL



ALBERT ELLIS

Ellis was formerly engaged to Edna, but quarreled with her and the engagement was broken. He boarded at her home, but her mother made him leave the place because he owed a \$95 board bill. He was observed near the scene of the murder the night it occurred and there was testimony that he was with Edna on the night of the murder.

Ellis then returned to the jury box and shook hands with all the jurors, expressing thanks for their verdict. Afterward he sat in a witness room behind the courtroom and talked quietly with his mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kallthaler of 4605 Sacramento avenue, and halfsister, Stella. "This is a great load off my mind," he said. He remarked that he had thought of renewing his membership in the electrical workers' union today and returning to work. He added that he wished another youthful prisoner with whom he had become friendly in the jail could be freed, too.

Edna Ellis, who was 18 years old, was a stenographer for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. and lived with her mother, Mrs. Marie Ellis, at 1833 North Garrison avenue, facing North Market street. On the night of Nov. 4, 1926, she worked the 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. shift at home on a street car and got off at Glasgow avenue and North Market street, a block east of her home. The next morning her body was found in the vacant lot bounded by Glasgow, Garrison, North Market and Benton streets. Her throat had been cut, but there was no evidence of criminal attack. That evening Albert Ellis, who was not related to her, was arrested questioning, but freed. The next day he was arrested again and his indictment followed. Edna's mother now resides at 2517 North Fourteenth street.

Conviction in First Trial Was Reversed by Supreme Court

The first trial of the charge against Ellis resulted in his conviction by a jury which was instructed in the same forms of possible verdicts as was the jury yesterday. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which reversed and remanded the case, holding that there had been error in the trial in the admission in evidence of a purported signed confession of the defendant obtained from Ellis by police.

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HUGHES TO GIVE FACTS ON REPARATION WORK

Will Make Another Report Senate on American Representation.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Additional information on the reparations Commission and American representation on the committee which body through the services of Roland W. Boynton, acting secretary of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is being awaited additional information on the committee's action on the resolution. Senator Robinson, Democratic Kansas, to authorize full American representation on the committee.

trial of alleged facts may be summarized as follows: Ellis was formerly engaged to Edna, but quarreled with her and the engagement was broken. He boarded at her home, but her mother made him leave the place because he owed a \$95 board bill. He was observed near the scene of the murder the night it occurred and there was testimony that he was with Edna on the night of the murder.

Ellis then returned to the jury box and shook hands with all the jurors, expressing thanks for their verdict. Afterward he sat in a witness room behind the courtroom and talked quietly with his mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kallthaler of 4605 Sacramento avenue, and halfsister, Stella. "This is a great load off my mind," he said. He remarked that he had thought of renewing his membership in the electrical workers' union today and returning to work. He added that he wished another youthful prisoner with whom he had become friendly in the jail could be freed, too.

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WITNESS SAYS HE IDENTIFIED TRUCK OF KIDNAPING BAND

H. E. Blankenship Gives Alleged License Number of Machine in Which Watt Daniel Was Prisoner.

CAPT. SKIPWITH'S SON IN PARTY, HE ASSERTS

Report, Naming Smith Stevenson as Owner of Truck, Bearing Number Given, Placed in Record.

By the Associated Press. BASTROP, La., Jan. 20.—Capt. J. K. Skipwith, known as the "exalted cyclops" of the Morehouse Parish cypriotes, was declared at the open hearing today into activities of hooded bands in the parish as having been seen in conversation with a masked man at the fork of the Monroe-Colinton road, Aug. 24, soon after Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard were kidnapped. The kidnappers and their captives were last seen at Colinton.

Skipwith's son, Oliver Skipwith, and Smith Stevenson, were declared to have been among the hooded men who kidnapped Daniel and Richard, and the motor truck in which the prisoners were being transported was identified as being owned by Stevenson.

Says Skipwith Was Unmasked. Harry Proppitt of Monroe testified he saw Capt. Skipwith on the highway. The Klan leader, he said, was unmasked.

Identification of Oliver Skipwith, Stevenson and the truck was testified to by H. Blankenship of Bastrop, who said he was standing behind his home and that the car of hooded men and their captives passed within 15 feet of him.

The mutilated bodies of Daniel and Richard were discovered in Lake La Tour, 15 miles from Bastrop on Dec. 22. The hearing adjourned at noon until Monday morning.

Blankenship testified he had identified a Ford truck bearing Louisiana tag No. 74857 as the truck he saw on Aug. 24 in which Daniel was a prisoner of hooded men.

"Were you in Bastrop Aug. 24?" he was asked.

"Yes," said Blankenship.

"Do you know anything of the kidnapping that day?" Yes, he answered, "I saw the car that afternoon. When they drove past I noticed Watt Daniel with his hands behind and blindfolded with other blindfolded men in the truck."

"Did you know the truck?" "No."

"Could you see its number?" "Yes."

"Did you look for it again?" "Yes, and according to the various marks on it I was able to recognize it."

A telegram from C. H. Baller, in charge of the State Motor Vehicle Bureau at Baton Rouge, put in evidence, by the Attorney-General, that the car bearing the number 74857 was a 1926 Ford owned by Smith Stevenson of Bastrop.

Says He Recognized Two. "Did you recognize anyone in the car when they passed?" Blankenship was asked. "Yes, sir, I am positive, Oliver Skipwith and Stevenson."

"Is (Skipwith) a son of Capt. Skipwith?" "Yes."

"How did you recognize young Skipwith?"

"By the clothes he had on. He was on the running board right close to me. Stevenson was driving the car. It was a 1926 Ford. I saw it appear. I am sure it was him."

"In fact, I am so sure of these men as if they were my own brothers."

Blankenship testified that on Aug. 17, the day Richard was kidnapped, questioned and released, Capt. Skipwith was one of the party which had him in charge. Skipwith, he said, was unmasked. Blankenship met Richard and his captors on the Monroe highway, about seven miles from Bastrop.

E. C. Osborne, now a resident of Madison Parish, testified he had an order from the vigilantes commanding him to take Stevenson to the house of Parker. He said he received the notice in February, 1922.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Published Daily, except Sundays and Public Holidays. Co. Twelfth Street and Olive Street. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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CHANGES SMALL IN QUIET TRADE ON STOCK MARKET

Cardinals' Farms Are Schools, Not Dumping Grounds

Smith and Syracuse Being Used as Development Plants for "Prospects."

System Now Vindicated

Future Years Scheme Is Expected to Keep Club Annually in Pennant Race.

By Dent McSkimming.

While there appears to be a rather widespread conviction that the Cardinals of 1923 are not going to make an interesting bid for the National League pennant as they did in 1922, it may be comforting to know that the club management has launched on a constructive scheme which eventually should make the team very strong over a long period of years.

The policy which prompted Branch and Rickey to obtain financial control of the Syracuse and Fort Smith clubs, of the International League and Western Association may ultimately make the St. Louis National League club annually a contender.

Syndicate baseball is not an innovation. Other major league clubs are indulged in the practice of buying minor league clubs but there is nothing novel in the manner in which the Cardinals are putting the syndicate theory to practice. The report that the Cardinals will acquire Smith and Syracuse clubs will be "dumping grounds" for Cardinals castoffs. They will rather be proving grounds and the training school.

St. Louis Development Plant.

Approximately 25 young bachelors, recommended through the agency of Cardinal scouts headed by Charlie Barrett, will report to the Cardinals, Fort Smith and Cardinals in the spring. Virtually a new crop of prospective stars will come to the Fort Smith team this season. Houston, of the Texas League, also got a number of young men from whom Manager Barrett expects to build the Cardinals club of the future.

Although the club has not divulged specific figures, it is intimated that Cardinals have paid out about \$1,000 for young bachelors with a report that the three clubs this year, as assigned.

The first products of this system are Heinie Mueller, Ray Blades and a Bottomly. Bottomly was discovered in 1920 when the Cardinals were on the verge of losing the pennant. He was sent to "school," polished a catcher and "arrived" last fall. Blades was ferreted out from behind the bushes at Mount Vernon in the fall of 1920 when the Cardinals were on the verge of losing the pennant. He was sent to "school," polished a catcher and "arrived" last fall.

Better Chance to Study Men.

It is convinced that he will have a better opportunity to study the aspects in the fall than he could possibly have in the spring. The Cardinals will be in better physical condition in the fall than in the spring, they will be under closer observation and they will be judged on the basis of actual games. Conditions in selecting recruits are therefore more favorable.

It is upon this system of off-balance training and minor league development that Rickey bases his hopes for the Cardinals in the near and distant future. Not having the wherewithal to tempt to outbid the New York Yankees for fully developed stars, Rickey is upon this system of off-balance training and minor league development that Rickey bases his hopes for the Cardinals in the near and distant future.

Dr. King's Pills for Constipation

NEW YORK STOCKS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Total sales on the New York Stock Exchange today were 307,700 shares, valued at \$11,000,000.

Following is a list of today's individual sales in 100 share lots on the Stock Exchange with the high, low and closing prices and the changes for the day:

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am. Can. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Oil 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Sugar 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Wire 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Zinc 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Copper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lead 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tin 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Nickel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Iron 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Steel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Coal 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lumber 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Paper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Textile 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Chemical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Pharmaceutical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Food 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Beverage 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Entertainment 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Transportation 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Utilities 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Real Estate 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Insurance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Banking 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Finance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Miscellaneous 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

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Am. Can. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Oil 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Sugar 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Wire 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Zinc 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Copper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lead 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tin 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Nickel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Iron 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Steel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Coal 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lumber 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Paper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Textile 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Chemical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Pharmaceutical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Food 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Beverage 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Entertainment 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Transportation 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Utilities 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Real Estate 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Insurance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Banking 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Finance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Miscellaneous 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am. Can. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Oil 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Sugar 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Wire 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Zinc 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Copper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lead 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tin 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Nickel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Iron 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Steel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Coal 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lumber 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Paper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Textile 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Chemical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Pharmaceutical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Food 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Beverage 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Entertainment 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Transportation 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Utilities 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Real Estate 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Insurance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Banking 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Finance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Miscellaneous 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am. Can. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Oil 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Sugar 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Wire 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Zinc 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Copper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lead 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tin 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Nickel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Iron 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Steel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Coal 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lumber 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Paper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Textile 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Chemical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Pharmaceutical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Food 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Beverage 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Entertainment 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Transportation 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Utilities 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Real Estate 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Insurance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Banking 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Finance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Miscellaneous 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am. Can. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Oil 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Sugar 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Wire 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Zinc 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Copper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lead 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tin 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Nickel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Iron 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Steel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Coal 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lumber 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Paper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Textile 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Chemical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Pharmaceutical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Food 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Beverage 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Entertainment 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Transportation 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Utilities 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Real Estate 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Insurance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Banking 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Finance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Miscellaneous 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am. Can. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Oil 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Sugar 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tobacco 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Wire 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Zinc 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Copper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lead 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Tin 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Nickel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Iron 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Steel 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Coal 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Lumber 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Paper 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Textile 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Chemical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Pharmaceutical 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Food 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Beverage 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Entertainment 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Transportation 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Utilities 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Real Estate 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Insurance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Banking 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Finance 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Am. Miscellaneous 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

Mar Oil	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	34 3/4
Mar Alk. W.	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
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Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
Mar. 100	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	

AMERICAN HISTORY FOR CHILDREN

Citizens of the New Country Feared That Centralized Government Might Endanger Liberty.



By HENDRIK VAN LOON
Author of "The Story of Mankind."

In all the newly liberated states there were two political parties, called the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The former wanted to increase the power of the National Government, while the other party was jealous of Congress, fearing that too much centralization might cause the establishment of a monarchy. But the four years of turmoil after the victory at Yorktown made the people realize that there might be worse things than a strong central government. An amendment to the articles of confederation had been proposed, giving Congress the power to levy custom duties. All the states agreed to this except New York. As unanimous consent of all the states was necessary to pass an amendment, New York's refusal defeated the proposal, and Congress was left without any means of raising money.

This made it quite clear that something must be done. Therefore, in May of the year 1787, a Federal convention met in Philadelphia. Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton were present, and Washington was chosen president of the convention. It was four months before the convention broke up, and when it did, the Constitution of the United States was ready to be presented to the people. As soon as it was published, it became the subject of heated discussion in the newspapers. The Federalists were all for it. The anti-Federalists, on the other hand, argued that individual liberty would be destroyed if the power of the separate states was lessened. Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution, in December, 1787, and New Jersey and Connecticut came close after her. Pennsylvania was the first of the larger states to come in and New York one of the last. The last State of all to ratify was Rhode Island, which did not sign the document until May, 1790.

Presidential elections were held, and George Washington received 69 electoral votes, while John Adams got 34 and was therefore elected Vice President, as in those days the candidate getting the greatest number of votes was made President and the one getting the next highest number became Vice President.

New York was for the time being the national capital, and there Washington took the oath of office, on the balcony of the old Federal Building at Wall and Broad streets, where the sub-

K. S. D. ARTIST SINGS TO MOTHER IN 'FRISCO

Edward Flad Gives Address on Need for New Waterworks—Symphony Program Tonight.

The present water works system of the City of St. Louis will suffice to supply the city's needs only until 1926, or for three more years, according to engineers represented in the Associated Engineering Societies of St. Louis. After that time the supply will run several million gallons short of the absolutely essential needs per capita unless the water system is enlarged and extended.

These statements were made last night in a talk by radio from Station K S D by Edward Flad, former Water Commissioner of St. Louis and member of the Public Service Commission of Missouri. Flad outlined the needs of the city and the plans which had been approved by a committee of consulting engineers for erecting a new water system on the Missouri River, west of the city limits, to be operated in addition to the existing plant of the St. Louis water works. This new undertaking is covered in Proposition 21 of the proposed bond issue and will cost in the beginning about \$12,000,000, although \$20,000,000 will be necessary to complete the plant according to the present plans.

The concert of last evening broadcast by Station K S D, which was an extremely beautiful one, was the most interesting because the singer, Mrs. Clara Hugo, was singing to her mother in San Francisco. Mrs. Hugo had notified her mother of the time of her concert and received a wire last night that her mother was listening in. Because of this fact, one of her song groups was made up of her

treasury now stands. The date of his inauguration was the thirtieth of April, 1789.

Shortly afterwards, the seat of Government was moved to Philadelphia. In 1800 it was moved once more to the newly-formed District of Columbia, which was a tract of land 10 miles square, ceded to the Federal Government by the states of Maryland and Virginia. The city of Washington was here laid out in an almost complete wilderness. Washington himself laid the cornerstone of the capital building in 1793. Many years later, that part of the District of Columbia was ceded back to Virginia. But the district itself has survived until this day. It is just what the name implies. It enjoys none of the rights and privileges of the regular states, but is a territory administered by a special committee of congressmen. The inhabitants of the city of Washington are not allowed to vote. Incidentally, it is one of the best managed cities of the Union.

(To Be Continued.)

Readers who clip and preserve these articles will have a splendid collection of historical facts, valuable for reference or for supplementing the study of history by children.

Post-Dispatch Radio Broadcasting Station K S D

Daylight broadcasting at 9:45, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 1:40, 2:40 and 4 p. m. Market quotations and news bulletins of interest to the Middle West, on 485 meters. Tonight, 8 p. m., on 400 meters.

Saturday—8 O'Clock
Broadcasting concert of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from the Odeon.
Soloist—MARIE KRYL, Pianist
1—Mozart—Symphony in G Minor
2—Tchaikowsky
3—Chopin—Fantasia de Rimini
Concerto in F Minor, Op. 21
4—Beethoven
Overture Leonore No. 3

Monday Evening—8 O'Clock
Program arranged by Ernest R. Kroeger.
Addresses by Dr. Frank Blair Hansen and Baxter L. Brown.
11:30 O'Clock
Broadcasting the dance music by the orchestra at Hotel Statler.

mother's favorite songs and the beauty of the rendition of these songs was greatly increased by the thought which the singer was sending to at least one of her many thousands of hearers. Mrs. Hugo possesses a full, rich mezzo soprano voice of dramatic quality and real contralto characteristics in the lower register.

The other artist on the program was Mrs. Marguerite Holliman Vredenburg, pianist. Mrs. Vredenburg presented several piano selections with beautiful taste and expression and a delicacy of touch that was unusual. This was particularly noticeable in the "Feux Follets" of Phillips and a Gainger group which included "Country Gardens," "One More Day, My John," and "Shepherd's Ray."

Tonight's program will be the concert given by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at the Odeon.

Two Toots at Midnight at Hotel Chase on Soda Pop

"Hard to Work Up Enough Enthusiasm to Toot Horn," Herbert H. Pious Tells Attorney at Hearing.

The strain of legality which characterized yesterday's proceedings was continued today when the taking of depositions in the \$20,000 damage suit brought by John Pandra Jr., 1311 Hamilton avenue, against the Rev. W. C. Shupp and City Detective Edward Sullivan was resumed in the Central National Bank Building. Pandra was shot in the left knee when dancing at Hotel Chase on New Year's eve. Detective Sullivan subsequently admitted having fired the shot. Shupp, who is superintendent of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League, is a defendant on the ground that he conspired with Sullivan and Federal prohibition agents to "assault and kidnap" persons who resisted alleged illegal attempts of officers at search for liquor.

Herbert H. Pious of 720 Interdiversity City, who testified yesterday that he was sitting at the left eye by one of the deputy prohibition enforcement agents who figured in the raid, was cross-examined today by Associate City Counselor Bartlett, counsel for Detective Sullivan.

"Saw Plenty of Stars," "Did you see stars?" asked Bartlett.

"Plenty of them," replied Pious. "Were the other guests incensed over the incident?"

"Yes, indeed. They dared the officer to strike me again."

"How many of them did that?" "Every one that had a drop of red blood."

Pious said the shot was fired a minute after he had been struck.

"Did you see the shooter or shooter?" Bartlett asked him.

"No, I had only one eye available," replied Pious. "I had my hand over my left eye."

Bartlett finally surrendered the witness to Charles M. Hay, attorney for Rev. Shupp, Bartlett and George Vest, counsel for plaintiff, who engaged in a lengthy dispute when Bartlett announced that he wished to reserve the right to recall Pious. Vest said that Pious could not spend the remainder of his life in the hearing. Pious had been testifying at intervals for three days.

"I shall be delighted to draw your will and relieve you of any cares on that score," Hay interjected.

"Mr. Bartlett, seems to be much more thorough," Pious replied. "I had rather have him act as my attorney."

"A personal affront," Hay answered, smiling.

"You have explained it," said Pious. Then Hay plunged into an examination that was more humorous

than any preceding it had been. After preliminary questions he asked: "Now, Mr. Pious, what did you drink there besides ginger ale, soda pop and kindred uninvigorating beverages?"

"Coffee."

"Any tea?"

"No, that was all. On the whole, it was a very dead and uninteresting evening. But I would not say that all the drinks were uninvigorating."

"Ah, then you were pepped up and inspired to some extent. And when you had become sufficiently invigorated, you got up and danced?"

"What did you do at 12 o'clock?"

"Soda Pop Toot at Midnight."

"Well, I attempted to show some slight evidence of enthusiasm, but couldn't quite make it. I believe I did finally succeed in standing up and giving one toot on a horn."

"Oh," exclaimed Hay, "one toot and only one. I'll venture that it was not a good toot. It was probably only a soda pop toot. Not the same lumpy toots that would have been possible in the era wherein John Bartercorn, Budweiser and Griesedick held sway?"

"A correct surmise," nodded Pious. "A soda pop toot and nothing more."

"I dare say the young gentleman accompanying you and your wife tooted, too."

"Perhaps two toots."

"Well, if he tooted, too, were the two toots too peppy, or would you say that they were a bit stronger than your own single toot?"

"A bit stronger, I should say. You see, I had just got out of the hospital, where I was treated for a stomach ailment and that, coupled with the general dullness of the evening, affected my ability to toot to a great extent. I should say my friend tooted somewhat stronger than I."

"Introducing 'Mile X'."

"What was the name of the other woman who accompanied your wife and the young gentleman to the Chase?"

"I do not know."

"Then we shall call her Mrs. X."

"Possibly she was unmarried," interposed George Priest, attorney for the plaintiff.

"In which case," remarked Hay blandly, "I shall refer to her as Mile. X. Did either your wife or Mile. X toot?"

"I don't recall whether they tooted or failed to toot."

"But if they did, you would say that the toots would be all sorts of flabby toots, uninvigorated toots."

"You have explained it. It was a sort of a dull evening all around. It was like a dry banquet I attended

two years ago. Everyone wore paper caps, but there was no enthusiasm and we all felt like fools."

"Well, now," Hay said, "did the entrance of the officers perturb or interfere with your spirits?"

"My spirit was flagged."

"Truly, if you saw me, Mr. Pious, I said your spirit, if any."

"I had none."

"Dull, dismal evening."

Pious was figuratively taken back to the Hotel Chase. Again he described the evening. It was pretty dead and dismal, he would say, but upon second thought he would admit that it was only dull and dismal until the disturbance began.

"Disturbance," Hay said, catching up the word. "Ah, what possibilities, what a wealth of meaning that word may contain. Mr. Pious, tell me, if you saw any deadly and devastating implements of warfare such as soda pop, soup and gravy, cakes or buns, flying through the air."

"I don't believe I did."

"You were not armed with soup and gravy, or either of them?"

"No."

A short time later a discussion as to the reason for the present suit being filed came up and Attorney Priest said he would be delighted to enlighten Hay.

"Impossible," said Hay. "Enlightenment is beyond you. Poison gas and smoke is your limit."

Next hearing Thursday.

Today's hearing terminated at 11:30 a. m., when Attorney Vest moved adjournment on the ground that the witness had a very pressing business matter and there was "no prospect of Mr. Hay immediately exhausting himself."

"I agree heartily," Hay answered. "I am sure Mr. Pious will be happy to return next Thursday for questioning."

"I don't know about the happiness. Vest returned, but he will return."

It came out during the discussion between attorneys that P. H. Cullen, a former law partner of Hay, had seen the suit to George Priest. "Yes," Hay said, "Pat might do that. In my opinion, he is the best lawyer in Missouri and is too honorable to take such a case as this."

At yesterday's four-hour session lawyers for both sides alternately accused each other of attempting to transform the hearing into a "vaudeville performance" or a "moose court trial." Bartlett's practice in going into minute details of evidence led to clashes between attorneys and frequent appeals to Commissioner Wagner to prohibit the introduction of "farfetched testimony."

How to Hold a Cigar.

Bartlett was 24 minutes in questioning Pious yesterday upon the correct angle at which a cigar should be held in the mouth of a smoker. He went into the question of the proper manner to adjust a paper cap upon one's head if one happens to be a New Year celebrator. That consumed 25 minutes more. He questioned Pious about spots for seven minutes, then grilled him in great detail for 15 minutes upon the actions of drunken men that Pious observed in American cities.

The odor of the early morning was dwelt upon for 12 minutes more from the fact that the definition of "sandy" and the definition of "light" were tutes the actions of a woman who cupped 23 minutes in the morning.

Evening Clothes. The new was that all. The development came in the form of a mousetache, its early use of consideration. The between evening clothes and a new suit was detailed in several minutes. It terminated when Commissioner Wagner interrupted Bartlett while he designated objects in the Chase dining room, to a journeyment until 8 a. m. morning.

All this questioning was Counselor Bartlett contented much as police officers charged with entering the room dressed differently than guests, wearing their hats, cigars at an exaggerated angle submitted that he had a right out what an exaggerated what sort of hats they wore they were dressed, and wore spats and, indeed, that could have happened within the range of possibility. The Commissioner winked at that a great deal of it was competent, but requested to confine his examination to the ed States and not to go into the into the "metaphysics of malice."

A large part of the time was consumed with clashes between attorneys. While Bartlett was engaged in his lengthy examination of George T. Priest, attorney for the plaintiff, appeared in the courtroom and said: "We want to stop the other day," he said, "haven't the nerve to go any further. The proceeding will go on, but full facts have been given. We are advising witnesses to remain as has been done here."

"We have all the nerve in the world," Mr. Hay, "and this case will go on all the end, here and in the future, and we will expose all the case, but not by means of a case. We are not trying court nor are we advising to stay away."

Hay replied that he had conducted as was indicated in the case, and was unwilling to be barred.

Roberts' Auto Killed by the Police. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A year-old Alice Tooker was killed and killed yesterday in a mobile in which four men robbed the Camden and Co. of \$10 made the

Fiction and Women's

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BUSINESS ON A SUBSTANTIAL BASIS
According to Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Co., and a member of the Federal Advisory Council, the year 1922 was one of noteworthy success for the merchants and manufacturers of the Mississippi Valley. The West and the Northwest suffered in the extreme, as a result of adverse conditions, but the South and the Southwest, owing to the advanced prices prevailing for cotton, reflected renewed prosperity, he declared.

"There is," continued Wade, "every indication that the liquidation, so general during the latter part of 1920 and throughout 1921, has virtually spent its force and that the business of the nation is once more on a solid basis. Consensus of opinion is that business will be good until September, 1923, after which a great deal will depend on crop conditions. If we have a good crop of cereals and cotton, prosperity will continue throughout the year and into 1924, or indefinitely."

"Of course," concluded Wade, "the European situation is a factor that must be considered and dealt with. It is a smoldering fire and may break out at any time, but in view of the horrible experiences of Europe during the war, doubtless some adjustment will be made."

Final reports received by the Department of Commerce for its monthly survey of current business show clearly the continued advance which is being made in industry and commerce. The production of almost all commodities, either maintained or exceeded the relatively high figures reached in October. In not less than ten basic materials November production records were the highest for any month since 1920. These include commodities in pig iron, steel ingots, cotton and woolen goods, coke, zinc, locomotives, clay fire brick, kerosene, etc. Current reports indicate that the holiday trade was of record proportions, thus reflecting the improved employment condition of the last several months. Shipments of goods and raw material is still being delayed by shortage of transportation but this situation is improving.

The failure of building operations to show the customary seasonal decline is having a far-reaching effect upon industry.

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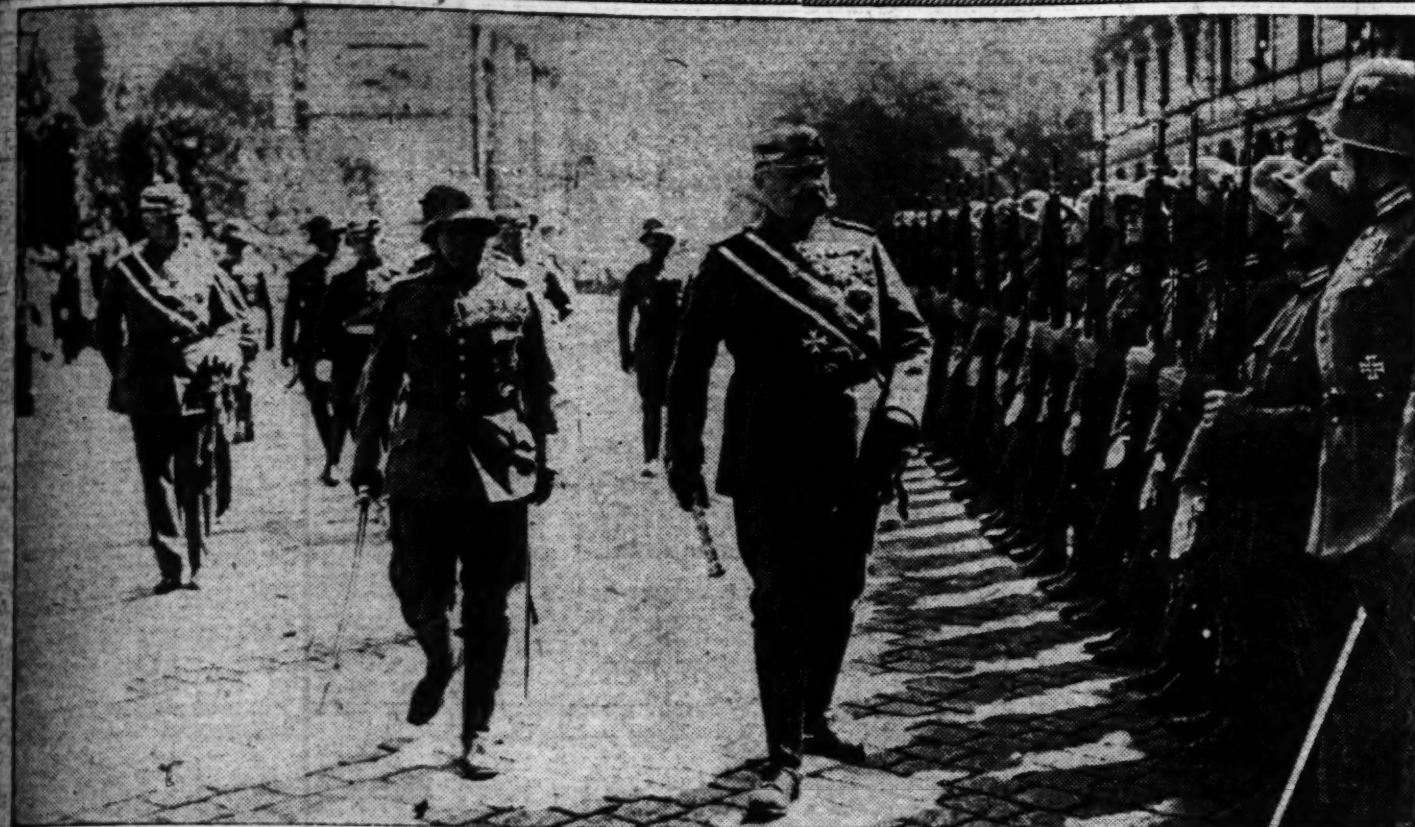
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Fiction and
Women's Features
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
News Photographs
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923

PAGE 11



Proof that Germany, though helpless from a military point of view, keeps up some semblance of military organization. Marshal von Hindenburg is shown reviewing 25,000 members of the Reichswehr at Bochum a few weeks ago. On the extreme left of the photograph is shown General von Ludendorff, who was Hindenburg's right-hand man in the war. Bochum is in the Ruhr and is one of the towns occupied by the French.



Samuel Gompers (left), union labor chief of America, and Albert Thomas (right), leader of the French laborites and war-time member of the French Cabinet, confer in Washington on international labor affairs.



New head of Chicago University. Professor Ernest de Witt Burton, who will succeed Harry Pratt Judson as President. Judson retires after 20 years' service next February to complete some literary work.



A charming photograph of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who is to wed the Duke of York, second son of the English King, with her father, the Earl of Strathmore.



A. L. Reeves, who was appointed last Monday by President Harding to be the United States District Judge in Kansas City.



Oregon's new Governor, Walter M. Pierce, who was elected through the Ku Klux Klan, which made a strong campaign for him. With him are his two daughters.

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THE GIRL IN THE CORNER APARTMENT

By MAY CHRISTIE

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XL.—CYNTHIA FILLS A GAP

THE CHARACTERS.

CYNTHIA BRANT, country girl living in a New York apartment she has inherited from an old lady she once befriended.

RUBY ALLISON, her gay and frivolous friend.

ALEX KERR, Ruby's fiancé.

QUENTIN GRAY, an artist friend of Ruby.

AUNT ELLEN, who keeps house for Cynthia.

MURRAY STEWART, for whom Cynthia is working as a stenographer.

Mr. Wakeland, friend of Stewart and one of his rich clients, who takes a fancy to Cynthia.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT.

A PHONE bell pealed through the little flat.

Ruby rushed to answer it.

"Hello! Hello! Speak louder. Yes, what is it? Yes, I'm here. Dressed—

and waiting for you. Can't you come? What's that? Good gracious! You're going to back out of the arrangement? No, you can't! Impossible!

Ensured a pause. Cynthia could hear the faint echo of her own voice trickling across the wires. She was about to slip into the sitting room, and out of range of the metallic conversation when Ruby signed to her to stay.

"Hello, Hello! You're positive you can't come? In bed, with a headache? Then the party's off. I'm downright disappointed!"

She jerked the receiver back upon its hook and turned to Cynthia with a flushed and angry face.

"That little wretch! I might have guessed she'd let me down. On a Saturday afternoon, too, when everyone else is engaged! I'll bet she got another invitation, at the eleventh hour, and it appealed to her more than our party. So she's no scruples in throwing us over. Oh, I'm furious!"

She fled into the sitting room and flung herself into an easy chair, casting her velvet vanity bag upon the table, where it fell with a resounding clatter.

"What's the matter, dearie?" Aunt Ellen's kindly tones broke into the ensuing pause.

"Oh, nothing! Except that all my girl-pals are cats! I'd like to put 'em all in a bag and drown 'em. Yes, and I'd stand by and watch and see 'em sink."

"My dear, you're really upset! Aunt Ellen's kind eyes had a searching light in them.

"Couldn't Cynthia or I help you? Ruby wheeled round and regarded the younger girl. Cynthia! That was an idea.

"Dyeo know how to dance?" said she abruptly. "Look here, I'll explain my fix. I promised to go with two men friends of mine to a 'tea dance,' as they're called, in one of the swiftest hotels in town. It's a dream of a place, and the music's wonderful. Two bands, my dear, and a perfect floor. And the tea is elegant."

"My girl pal phones me at the last minute that she can't come. That leaves the party incomplete.

Will you take her place, Cynthia? I'm sure you would enjoy it. You come along with me."

Cynthia shrunk back.

"Oh, I couldn't. I'd feel so out of place."

Ruby lifted quizzical brows.

"But I thought you were crazy to see the sights of New York. And this is one of them, all right."

"My dancing isn't good enough. I've only been to the village parties."

"Oh, hush! You'd soon pick up the new steps. They're fascinating!" Ruby rose to her feet, and executed a small "pas-de-seul."

"Tum-tum, tum-tum, tum-tum—" she hummed. "There's nothing in it once you get the sense of rhythm."

Cynthia looked nervous and alarmed.

"Oh, I can't come. I'd arranged to take Aunt Ellen to the Metropolitan Museum, and then maybe go for a walk in the park."

"The museum? Ha! ha! That's a good joke. Going to join the fossils there, eh? You'll turn into a mummy one of these fine days if you don't wake up, my dear!"

The other flushed. She was about to protest that she couldn't possibly accompany Ruby and her friends, when to her surprise—the gentle tones of Aunt Ellen clinched the matter.

"You're quite right, Ruby. Cynthia needs liveliness, and the company of young folks. She's had mighty little of either, in her life, and I want to see her get it now."

She turned to the embarrassed girl.

"Get into a pretty frock, my dear, and go with Ruby. She'll look after you"—This with a rather wistful glance at the abnormally bashful girl.

"Of course I'll look after her. You bet I will!" Ruby was genuinely fond of kind Aunt Ellen, though she rather despised her spinsterish little ways. "Would you—er—would you care to come along with us?"

The invitation was vouchsafed half-heartedly, but it pleased the gentle little lady of the quiet manner and the kindly heart.

"Oh, no, my dear. I'd be absurd in a smart hotel like that. But I'll look forward to hearing all about it when you come home. And that will be enough pleasure for me."

Cynthia had disappeared into her room and presently emerged in a rose-pink frock that she had made herself, and a little hat to match.

Ruby gave her a comprehensive look, as though to say:

"You may be pretty, in a mouse-like sort of way, but you can't touch me for style!"

"I suppose one of the gentlemen you are meeting is Mr. Kerr?" vouchsafed Aunt Ellen timidly.

Ruby pretended not to hear. She picked up her vanity bag and looked inside to see that her various "weapons of beauty" were in order—powder-puff, lip salves, etc.

"Come on, Cynthia. We're late. It's 10 minutes to 4," said she.

She jerked her small, pert hat down to a more becoming angle on her ruddy locks, fluffed out a curl or two, caught up her gloves, and led the way to the door.

"Cynthia will be back about half-past 6, I darsay," she called over her shoulder to Aunt Ellen. "Expect me when you see me."

Tomorrow—A Table for Four.

Can a Girl Be in Love With Two Men at the Same Time?

? ? ? ?

By FETTY VINCENT.

(Copyright, 1923.)

CAN a girl be in love with two men at the same time? This is a question which comes to me frequently.

And in every case my only answer is: A girl can be infatuated with two men at the same time, but she can sincerely love only one man.

The love between a man and a maid should be so deep, so sincere and so heartfelt that there is no doubt in either of their minds. The moment a doubt arises and she wonders whether it is Jack or Bill, or he wonders whether it is Betty or Lily, love does not exist in the true sense of the word. Infatuation, admiration and that strong, magnetic attraction which youth has for youth must not be mistaken for love, that rock-bound foundation which knows only one man and one maid.

"Why is it," writes one young woman, "that love seems to go in pairs?"

Just as soon as I decide I love one young man another always appears and fascinates me so that I really don't know just which young man I like better. When I am with Billy I am certain he is the man for me, but if Jack happens to call the next evening I feel that I love him better than any man in the world. Am I fickle?"

No, the young woman is not fickle, but she is not in love with either young man. She is in love with youth and compliments and flattery. Any young man who was reasonably good looking and refined might call upon her and win her admiration. If she waits a man will come into her life who will leave no doubt as to her love for him.

Another young girl complains to live up to her own self-made ideals.

It is quite possible for a girl to have many love affairs and to have been in love many times, but she cannot be sincerely in love with two men at the same time. Each love must die down when a new flame lights up. When Bill, the heart-breaker and cavalier of her heart appears, all the Jacks and Peters of her life should fade into a dim background. For when you meet him, this man who is to conquer your heart, you will find that love is so sincere and deep and true that there isn't a ghost of a show for a second young man.

The query of "Can I be in love with two young men at the same time?" has only one answer. "No!"

Menu Suggestions for the Week

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

Breakfast: Baked Apple, Cereal, Creamed Dried Beef on Toast, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Clear Soup, Celery — Olives — Pickles, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Creamed Chicken, Hot Biscuits—Honey, Frozen Fruit Salad, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1923.

Breakfast: Halved Orange, Cooked Cereal, French Toast, Crisp Bacon, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Dinner: Oyster Soup—Sautéed Potatoes, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1923.

Breakfast: Grapefruit, Cereal, Creamed Dried Beef on Toast, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Cream of Tomato Soup, Sautéed Potatoes, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1923.

Breakfast: Sliced Bananas, Cream, Cereal, Two-Minute Eggs, Fried Ham, Toast, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Dinner: Salmon Croquettes, Tomato Sauce, Baked Potatoes, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923.

Breakfast: Stewed Prunes, Ready-to-Eat Cereals, Bran Muffins, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Dinner: Broiled Liver and Bacon, Potatoes au Gratin, English Muffins, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1923.

Breakfast: Canned Peaches, Cereal, Waffles—Honey, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Dinner: Individual Oyster and Mushroom Pie, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.

Breakfast: Cooked Cereal with Dates, Fried Cornmeal Mush, Grilled Sausage, Toast, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Dinner: Cream of Corn Soup, Tomato Jelly Salad, Timothee Cheese Sandwiches, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Tea: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Sautéed Chicken, Brown Gravy, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce—French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

A Big New Idea

By WINIFRED BLACK

THAT'S a new idea they're trying out West.

Have you seen about it? It started in Cleveland, Ohio, and is one of the prettiest cities in America.

Drives and boulevards, and parks, and the lake and beautiful streets, full of beautiful homes—they have all these in Cleveland.

Also they have motor cars—thousands of them.

Big, smooth-gliding limousines and little, jerky, chuff-chuffing cheaper cars—and motor cycles—and a few old-fashioned bicycles.

It's a paradise for motorists in the summer time, and in the fall, too.

But there are children in Cleveland, and old people, and the children and the old people were always forgetting all about the automobiles, and then the first thing you knew some poor, little, laughing child was crushed to death before he had time to get out of the way, or some feeble old man was killed, because he dared

young fellow turned around to joke with someone on the back seat and didn't see the old woman, when she got in the way of his powerful car.

And from that beginning the idea has spread.

Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and new Portland and Tacoma—in each of these places every man arrested for breaking the traffic laws is taken to the morgue and to the hospital and made to see with his own eyes what he and his kind do to harmless, inoffensive people, who have just as much right to live and laugh, and be happy as he has.

They say you can see the result of this treatment in the shortened list of automobile accidents, already.

What a fine thing it would be if we all had some judge somewhere who would take us and make us see with our own eyes the misery and despair, the humiliation and torment we bring upon others by our own selfish carelessness.

There's the woman who neglects

her children, for instance—if she could only see those children as they look to other people—if she could only know the loneliness and desolation in their pitiful little, puzzled hearts.

There's the man who is always falling in love with a new face. If someone could only make him see the sorrow and humiliation he brings upon some widowed mother, who's trying so hard to bring up her little girl to be a good and noble woman.

Imagination—what a great thing it is!

Sometimes I believe that half the trouble in the world is brought on by people who haven't imagination enough to realize the consequences of their own folly and their own ignorant selfishness.

Let's watch the new idea in the treatment of motor cases—it may teach us how to deal with a good many things besides motor accidents.

(Copyright, 1923.)

Girls, What Is Your Life Aim?

By William A. McKeever

LOOK about you, my girl, and see if it is not time for you to move on to another position before you get into a rut. If you begin to fear the consequences of your present position, if you begin to be almost afraid to leave it, then it is high time to decide to do.

From long experience in dealing with the matter, I have learned to know the inner life of the ordinary young woman. To me she is a woman who seems cruel and harsh in its treatment of her. But the apparent lack of sympathy is based upon ignorance of what is in the heart of this ever-charming young member of society.

Where Interest Centers.

A girl's problems, if she has any, all gradually become centered around her love for young men. Her work, her regular occupation, her leisure time, her education, and all must sooner or later shape themselves to fit the demands of this greatest desire which God ever put into her nature, namely, to be the wife of a good man and the mother of some happy children.

So, my young girl friend, if you are healthy in mind and body—and if at the same time you are troubled in your soul—I am right in saying that the difficulty is vitally related to the matter named above. You are somehow hindered. You are not making satisfactory progress in respect to the secret yearnings of your soul.

A young woman called today. She had been four years out of school, making the idea being that she was going to be a teacher and pay her way, but her soul was slowly starving. Why? Simply because work, wages and material things were never intended to satiate the heart of a creature born to love and serve and sacrifice, and

to expect love and appreciation as her reward.

Wherefore, in the instance today I advised the young woman to quit her present place, to go to a certain type of school and there to work her way through a course that would bring her into close association with high-class, sturdy young men and young women, and where she would most certainly meet and become acquainted with a young man who should come to mean more to her than any other man in the world.

A Simple Formula.

To serve, to sacrifice, to love and to be loved and appreciated in turn—that's a simple formula for the future happiness of a girl. And yet how many millions miss the good and sink slowly into misery or a kind of resigned despair. The only general rule I can offer—not having the pleasure and advantage of a personal interview—is for the girl who has got into a rut to determine to get out at once.

Take down the map of opportunities, look for the place of employment or school where that secret heart-ache will have the best chance for relief, and go there at once. Among other factors in the new position, let the wages be meager if necessary. But there should be an opportunity to meet and mingle with high-minded young people, especially young men.

(Copyright, 1923.)

A wedding in Afghanistan is followed by much noise and merry-making, the idea being that the more noise that is made the more successful the marriage will be.

In India the educated women, belonging to the well-to-do families, devote themselves to philanthropic activities of one kind or another.

HEROINES OF HISTORY

Significant Incidents in the Lives of Famous Women

By MARK STUYVESANT

The Way Catharine of Aragon Influenced England

Catharine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII, was a Spanish princess who became queen of England in 1509. She was a devout Catholic and a strong supporter of the papacy. Her marriage to Henry VIII was annulled in 1533, and she was executed in 1536. Her life was a tragedy, and her influence on England was significant.

The Rhyming Optimist

By Aline Michaelis

The Painter.

THEY say that the painter's skill is a gift, and that the painter's life is a dream. But the painter's life is a struggle, and the painter's skill is a hard-earned achievement. The painter must have a vision, and he must have the courage to follow it. He must have the patience to wait for the perfect moment, and he must have the strength to endure the criticism of others. The painter's life is a journey, and the painter's skill is a treasure that he must guard with care.

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BURGESS BEDTIME STORIES

A Narrow Escape for Old Jed Thumper

By Thornton W. Burgess

The space is often very brief between great joy and bitter grief.

—Peter Rabbit.

OLD Jed Thumper, the big, gray Rabbit of the Old Pasture, was doing some wonderful dodging, but Peter, watching from the safety of a bramble-tangle, realized that he wouldn't be able to keep it up for long. No Rabbit who for several days had had barely food enough to keep him alive could have strength enough to keep up such dodging for long, or to run far. Reddy Fox seemed to know this, for on his crafty face was a look of confidence. Peter imagined that Reddy was saying to himself, "This fellow is mine this time. He can't run long or far. If I don't get him with the next jump I will a few jumps later."

Indeed it looked as if Reddy would. Once Peter sneaked right out as Reddy sprang, and it looked as if his black paws would come down on the middle of Old Jed Thumper's back. But they didn't, nor did those snapping jaws of Reddy's close on anything less than a New York Minute. Old Jed Thumper had dodged their jaws in the nick of time.

"I wish I could do something. I wish I could do something to help him," said Peter to himself.

Old Jed Thumper was dodging Reddy Fox, and Peter was watching him. Reddy Fox was a crafty fellow, and he was sure to catch Old Jed Thumper if he didn't get him with the next jump. Peter was sure of that. But Peter was also a brave fellow, and he was sure to help Old Jed Thumper if he could. Peter was a good fellow, and he was sure to do the right thing.

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could do something."

But there wasn't a thing he could do. He knew that if he should hop out there and try to attract Reddy's attention it would be useless. All he could do was to watch in pop-eyed fear, and hope and hope that somehow Old Jed Thumper would reach that bramble-tangle.

By now the big, gray Rabbit was so near that Peter could see the fear and distress in his face. It would be all over in a minute. Either Old Jed Thumper would be safe in that bramble-tangle or Reddy Fox would have a Rabbit dinner. He could see the sudden look of determination on the face of Reddy Fox. Reddy moved more quickly than ever. Peter held his breath. Old Jed Thumper dodged once and Reddy missed him. Like a red flash Reddy whirled and spr

The Man on the Sandbox

BENCHED.

THERE was a man in our town
Who had a wondrous nerve;
He went to Congress for a term
The people's cause to serve.
But when he'd won out in the race
And only served himself,
The voters thought the proper place
For him was on the shelf.

HOT STUFF.

See where the Red Peppers made it hot for the Woodchucks in the girls' basketball league.

As a result of treatments on his arm with an electric battery, "Lefty" Tyler thinks he would make a good batteryman for some major league club.

It is reported that William Jennings Bryan hopes to be recognized as the "sage of the Democratic party" at the next national convention. He'll have to cut out the monkey business.

CURRENT HEADLINES.

"Father and Son Shot to Death by Two Bandits."

"French Deputies Engage in Free-for-All Flat Fight on Floor."

"Wallace Reid Dies, a Victim of Drug Habit."

"Three Bandits Get \$140 in Drug Store Holdup."

"Man Strangled and Robbed of \$45 by Three Men."

"Bandits Rob Clothier of \$2000 in Jewels."

"Woman Is Fined \$200 in Dry Law Violation."

"Movie Actor Held in Dancer's Death."

"Four Stores Robbed by Two Men."

"Man Wanted in Killing Arrested in Restaurant."

"Outside of that all is right with the world."

SOWING THE SEED.

A shop has been put to the distribution of free seeds by the failure of the Senate to appropriate \$250,000 seeds for that purpose.

SOWING the seed in the fertile land.

Sowing the seed with a lavish hand.

Sowing the seed for a crop of oaks.

Sowing the seed for the farmers' votes.

Oh, what will the harvest be?

Oh, what will the harvest be?

THE OLD ARMY GAME.

Squire Ebbets is signing players from the American army. Indicating that the Dodgers will have a fighting chance this year.

"Frank Chance Still Retains His Humor."

Maybe Chance thought he was engaging a humorist for his joke team.

With the River Nile for a water hazard, the seven pyramids for bunkers and the whole Sahara Desert for a sand trap that 18-hole course in Egypt leaves nothing to be desired in the way of a sporty golf course.

RAH!

FREE drinks I never knew shall mooch; I can't abide Synthetic hooch.

TOO TRUE.

Battling Siki may have been guilty of framing a fight, but it is not a hanging offense.

THE SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES.



The "Dry" regrets that the salesman wrapped those Indian clubs separately.

MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB.

ONE OLD ENOUGH TO MERIT RESPECT.

As I have several times stated in offering a veteran yarn for this symposium—and now repeat—antiquity should be no bar to a story. If it is good to start with, if it has intrinsic merit, age makes it all the better. To hear it again is like meeting an old friend; we are reminded of pleasant bygone times.

In the hope of setting the chords of remembrance to tingling in some reader's breast, I venture therefore to present here and now the famous and deservedly immortal tale of the Educated Flea. A friend out in Chicago tells it so well that I have taken the further liberty of repeating it substantially in his own words.

At a certain theatrical hotel a vaudeville performer was stopping. He was the owner of a troupe of performing fleas. One evening, at dinner, he was telling his fellow-diners how he went about the job of training his tiny pets. To demonstrate, he cleared a space on the table, took one of his fleas, an especially intelligent and gifted insect, out of a small box, and proceeded to put the lively little chap through his paces.

"Hop east!" the flea commanded, and the flea hopped.

"Hop west!" the flea obeyed.

"Forward!" the flea marched.

"Face about!" and the flea whirled into the air to execute the command. But one of the lady boarders, in the intensity of her interest, was leaning close and the flea landed in her hair and was instantly lost from view.

Confusion followed. After much searching the lady produced the flea and the performance was resumed.

"Hop east!" the man commanded, but the flea refused to move.

"Hop west, then!" The flea remained stationary. Surprised, the owner leaned over and scrutinized the performer more closely. Then, sitting up with a start and staring at the lady, he said in a stern, accusing voice:

"Well, there has been a mistake—this is not my flea!"

DAILY MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

COMIC PAGE
JANUARY 20, 1932.

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF PUTS E. COUE'S THEORY TO A TEST—By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1929, by E. C. Fisher. Registered U. S. Patent Office.)



LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 620,177—By RUBE GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1932.)



WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND—By BRIGGS

(Copyright, 1922.)



METROPOLITAN MOVIES—By GENE CARR



FAMILY STUFF—By FONTAINE FOX

(Copyright, 1932.)

THE NEIGHBOR STORES
Are Making Their We
Offers Today
See Pages 18 and 19

VOL. 75. NO. 136.

STRIKERS SAY THEY WENT TO PRISON TO ESCAPE MOB

Luther Wise and "Red" Orr, Who Pleaded Guilty of Arson at Harrison, Ark., Last Week, Tell Legislative Committee They Did So to "Save Their Necks."

STATEMENTS ARE
MADE UNDER OATH

They Say Judge Told Them He Would Grant Them a Trial, but Couldn't Guarantee They Would Be Safe.

By the Associated Press.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—Luther Wise and "Red" Orr, striking employees of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad, testified today before a joint legislative committee that they had pleaded guilty to charges of arson at Harrison last week to "save their necks." The men are under sentence of from seven to 15 years each. (These men made the same statements in an interview which was printed in the Post-Dispatch last Thursday on their arrival at the penitentiary.)

Both men declared under oath that their pleas of guilty were made solely because they felt they would not be safe in the jail at Harrison. They testified they asked Judge Shinn for a trial and were told that, while the trial would be granted, it could not be guaranteed that they would be safe.

Wise testified that union officers had repeatedly warned members of the unions that depredations would not be tolerated. He said the men were told that if they did not keep away from the property of the railway, strike benefits would be withdrawn and they would be expelled from the union.

Witnesses to Be Summoned.
It is understood that the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Clerk and Sheriff of Boone County will be required to appear as witnesses.

Orr was questioned first. He denied any connection with the burning of the Everton bridge, which was the specific burning mentioned in the charge of arson made against him. He said he confessed the crime only to escape lynching and get out of Harrison which he said his attorney advised him was the wisest course to pursue.

Wise and I were brought to the courtroom last Wednesday morning and Judge Shinn asked us if we did not want to change our stories," Orr testified. "I told the Court that I wanted a trial and the Judge said: 'All right, you will be tried tomorrow morning, but I warn you that your lives are in danger.' We then held a conference with our attorneys and they both advised us to plead guilty and go to the penitentiary. They said they would get us out. We then half way promised to plead guilty."

No Guarantee of Safety.
Orr said they went back to the courtroom and one of the lawyers asked the Court whether the lives of their clients would be properly protected pending the trial. In reply, according to Orr, the Court advised that he "would not guarantee their lives" and that they were in a very dangerous position. Orr said the Prosecuting Attorney concurred in the view taken by the Judge.

"I had seen a crowd of armed men on the court square," Orr said, "and I put it strong to my attorneys that I would plead guilty to anything to get out of Harrison." Wise said, held out refusing to plead guilty until later.

"I knew they could stick us if we stood trial," Orr testified, "because all the witnesses by whom I could prove my innocence had been run out of the town, including my wife." Orr said that since the strike was called, nearly two years ago, he had been employed at an ice plant in Harrison, but was compelled to quit the job on account of the fighting against union men.

The Arkansas Supreme Court today affirmed the decision handed down in the Boone County Circuit.

Continued on Page 2 Column 1.

The POS



(Copyright, 1922.)

MYSELF

How did
the owner
die—was he
drowned?



(Copyright, 1922.)

RR

AND SO
THE DAY
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UTTERLY
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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY!

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See the Big REAL ESTATE
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SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH

VOL. 75, NO. 134.

MEN ACQUITTED IN HERRIN CASE TO BE TRIED ON ANOTHER MURDER CHARGE

With Others, They Will Be Placed on Trial Feb. 12 for the Murder of Antonio Mulkevich of Erie, Pa., a Former Service Man, Judge Announces.

NO INTENTION OF ABATING PROSECUTION

Attorneys for State Did Not Consider Howard Hoffman Case as One of the Strongest Against Accused Men.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.
MARIION, Ill., Jan. 20.—Otis Clark, Bert Grace, Leva Mann, Peter Miller and Joe Carnaghi, acquitted yesterday of the murder of Howard Hoffman in the Herrin massacre of June 22, will be tried again, along with eight other men, at the ensuing term of court, on the charge of murdering Antonio Mulkevich, of Erie, Pa., a former service man. Trial of the case will begin Feb. 12, Judge Howell announced today.

Prosecuting officials are disappointed at yesterday's verdict, but there is no thought of abating the prosecutions. The Hoffman case was not regarded as the strongest. It was one of the choices of the State to try that first. It was given precedence by Judge Hartwell because the men were indicted for that case by trying the largest group first. The disposition of the case would be facilitated. Forty-eight men were indicted for the murder of Hoffman. For the same reason he set the Mulkevich case in which 24 were indicted second.

Some Cases Nolle Prossed.
The attorneys for the State concluded, however, that it was not feasible to try such a large number as 48 at once, because of the inability of any jury to digest testimony concerning such a number, and the cases as to 43 of the 48 were nolle prossed. All of them, however, were under indictment on other charges.

In the Mulkevich case it has been decided to increase the number of defendants to 73 and nolle pross the rest, but the others will still be under other indictments.

Of the five men tried for the Hoffman murder, all but Joe Carnaghi have been held without bond, along with four others, for the reason that the evidence against them was more positive and the presumption of guilt greater than against the other five.

Men Released on Bond.
Herrin merchants, bankers and business men today signed a \$140,000 bond for the release of the five men who have been held since the grand jury indicted them for murder in connection with the massacre. The bond was for a \$140,000, or \$20,000 for each defendant.

Mr. Trevillon, a member of the House Chamber of Commerce and one of the Herrin men, was one of the signers of the bond. The Illinois Chamber of Commerce raised a fund to gather evidence against those indicted in connection with the massacre.

The return of a verdict at 1:50 p. m. yesterday came as a surprise, because all the indications up to that time had been that there was a disagreement. Even when the jurors were taken to luncheon, their decision was indicated that they had been in agreement and the expectation was that it would be a day or two before an agreement was reached, if one was reached at all.

It was presumed that an agreement had been reached before luncheon, but the thing, the jury was a little less than usual in emerging for the meal, which may have been in putting the finishing touches on their work.

IRISH LABORER'S SON, MASKED, IS SLAIN WHEN ROBBING FATHER IN HOME

By the Associated Press.
BELFAST, Jan. 20.—The history of the civil strife in Ireland has brought forth no tragedy which for its bitter irony surpasses an incident reported from Galway today.

A laborer sold a litter of pigs at the market in Portlanna, receiving £40. The same night his house was raided by four masked men, who demanded £40 or his life. Trembling he delivered the money and the raiders departed.

As the last man was leaving the young son of the house seized an axe and struck him killing him instantly, whereupon his companions fled. Removing the mask, the members of the family discovered that the dead bandit was the laborer's second son.

11 EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND: TOTAL SINCE NOV. 17 NOW 45

Four Persons Put to Death at Tralee, Fire at Athlone and Two at Limerick.
DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Eleven executions were carried out in Ireland today. Four persons were put to death at Tralee, five at Athlone and two at Limerick.

'BIG NIGHT' FOR BILLION RUBLES

American Says Petrograd and Moscow Are Paradise Spots.
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Ivor W. Warren of Boston, here after 15 months in Russia, for the American Relief Administration, says there are three paradise spots in Russia—Petrograd, Moscow and Odessa. In these towns, he says, "a big night" such as might be had in New York is possible for 1,000,000,000 rubles, or \$25. "But 144 miles out of Petrograd or Moscow," Warren adds, "is the real Russia, and it is no paradise."

He substantiates statements that while large parts of Russia are starving the country is exporting grain.

SQUIGGINS HEARD FROM AGAIN

Learns Through Newspapers His Confederate, de Bonis Is to Be Redeemed.
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Ann Lee Squiggins, Massachusetts man, who recently wrote Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederacy, asking him to redeem a \$500 Confederate war bond issued by the State of Georgia in 1862, and whose letter was forwarded to Attorney-General Napier of Georgia, has been heard from again.

In a letter to Attorney-General Napier, received here yesterday, Squiggins says he was snowed out of Northampton, Mass. Squiggins says he had learned through the newspapers that Napier had forwarded \$500 to redeem the bond and pay interest thereon, but failed to mention he was aware the \$500 was in Confederate currency.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch
France's Perilous Venture in the Ruhr District—Former British Premier says ruin of Germany would mean bankruptcy for France. An absorbingly interesting article on a topic of world-wide import.

'Bootleggers' War' Blamed by the Police for 16 Unsolved Murders in St. Louis—Some facts about an amazing form of outlawry that has made its advent with prohibition.

GIFTS OF PROPERTY TAKEN IN DRY RAIDS CALLED UNLAWFUL

Acting Prohibition Commissioner Also Says, Strictly Speaking, Agents Have No Right to Destroy Property.

COURT ORDER HELD TO BE NECESSARY

Statement in Response to Inquiry as to Right of Nations to Give Away 16 Huge Mash Vats.

Post-Dispatch Bureau.
No. 20 Wyatt Bldg.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Acting Prohibition Commissioner James F. Jones said today that it was manifestly unlawful for a prohibition enforcement agent to give away confiscated property.

The statement was in response to an inquiry by the Post-Dispatch as to whether Chief Prohibition Enforcement Agent Gus O. Nations of St. Louis had acted within his rights in giving away 16 huge mash vats seized in raids last month. Ten vats were given to the F. A. Kauffman Vinegar Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, and three each to the Fire Department and Police Department.

No Right to Destroy Property.
Strictly speaking, Jones said, an agent had no right to destroy any property, even confiscated liquor, but must report all seizures to the Federal Court, through the Government Attorney in charge of Federal prohibition cases. However, he said, in some of the Southern jurisdictions, as a matter of practical enforcement and with the consent of the courts, destroyed property, such as illicit stills, has been given away.

Agents were guided in their operations, he added, by the degree of leeway allowed in their particular district. Property retained by the court as having been seized, he said, was subject to destruction, sale or return to the owner, as the court might direct. Under no circumstances, he said, did an agent have the right to appropriate it for his own use or for somebody else.

It should be established, that Nations gave away property," he said, answering a question, "the department of course could not condone the offense."

Jones said there was no present intention on the part of the department to remove Nations, who had reached headquarters were for outpouring by the letters praising his work. "It looks," said Jones, "as if the people of St. Louis who believe in law enforcement are virtually 100 per cent behind Nations."

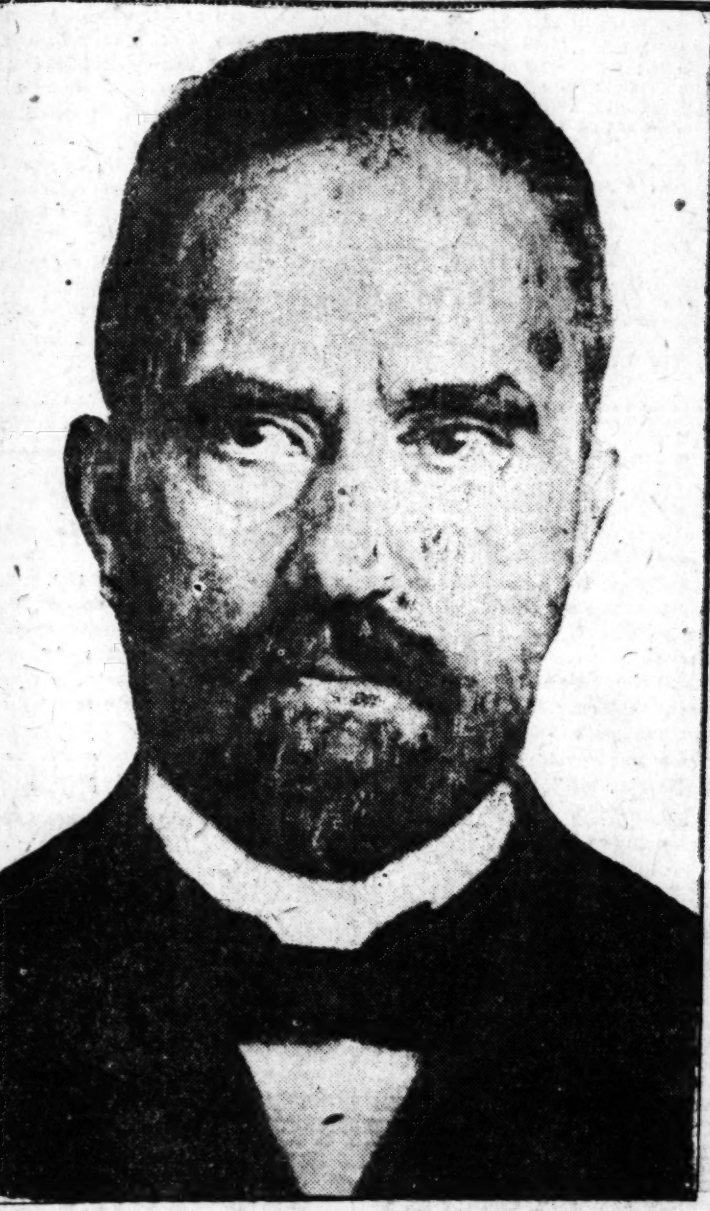
Cites Statute on Subject.
Judge James A. Britt, head of the legal division of the prohibition unit, while declining to make any statement regarding the specific case of the St. Louis vats, said that property used in the illegal manufacture of liquor either might be destroyed or disposed of under forfeiture sale, but he added, enforcement agents had no right to give away confiscated goods. The authority given agents, Britt said, was fully set out in section 25 of the Federal prohibition act. This states that property seized by agents "shall be subject to such disposition as the Court may make thereof."

Judge Britt said that while no direct report of seizures to the Court was required, the Court indirectly would get notice of seizures through the Special Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition prosecutions, with whom the agent was expected to file a copy of the report made by him to his superior officer. In this way, he said, the Court would become apprised of any seizures and might order the property sold.

Vats Seized in Raids on "Taps" by Rev. W. C. Shupp.
It will be recalled that Nations and his volunteer deputy, Rev. W. C. Shupp, superintendent of the Missouri Antislavery League, seized the 16 vats in raids Dec. 7 at 11 South Third street and on Dec. 11 at 200 South Main street. The raids were the result of "taps" furnished by Shupp.

Shupp was in the act of dismantling one of the vats at 11 South Third street when Erwin Kauffmann, president-treasurer of the F. A. Kauffmann Vinegar Manufacturing Co., 106 South Second street, Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

German Capitalist Who May Be Ruined by Invasion of the Ruhr



HUGO STINNES.

RUNS AMUCK ON TRAIN, SHOOT 3 MEN TO DEATH

Man Jumps to Desert, 20 Miles From El Paso, After Shooting Passengers.

By the Associated Press.
EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 20.—Harry Turner, livestock agent of the Southern Pacific at Tucson, Ariz., P. O. Cochran of Joplin, Mo., and Herbert Brown of Indianapolis, Ok., were shot to death at Lanark, N. M., 20 miles from El Paso, this morning, while riding on a Southern Pacific west-bound train. The slayer jumped from the train and escaped in the desert. He is reported to be insane.

After killing Turner, the man fired at the crowd on the train which blocked the passageway. He hit nobody, according to the train crew, except the three men he killed. They were shot through the head.

Officers from El Paso and several small towns in New Mexico today were hunting for the slayer.

In a flour sack containing personal effects, found in the seat where the slayer had been sitting, was a package addressed to W. M. Sprague of Paris, Mo.

Turner had been connected with the Southern Pacific for 25 years, first as a ticket agent, later as an auditor, and was livestock agent at the time of his death.

Cochran is survived by a mother, Mrs. J. A. Cochran, Joplin, Mo.

Radio Brings New Thievery
Telephone Company Reports Theft of Headpieces, Useless for Radio.
Increasing popularity of radio is responsible for a new form of theft—that of telephone headpieces. Complaints have been reaching the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. at the rate of eight or ten a week, recently, from subscribers whose head phones have been stolen. The head sets are similar to those used in radio receiving outfit.

Officials of the telephone company say the receiver is useless as a radio head set because it is wound only up to 75 ohms, while a radio receiver must be wound up to about 3000 ohms. It is impossible to fit up telephone receivers for radio use, they say, and when this is realized the thieves will have no market for them. The receivers are valued at \$1.50 each.

Two Children Burned in Home.
By the Associated Press.
CARLOWILL, Mo., Jan. 20.—Two children, 3 and 5 years old, of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones were burned to death last night when fire destroyed their home, near here.

OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR CATCHES STINNES IN TRAP

Huge Fortune, Amassed Since War, Likely to Crack, if Coal and Coke Supply Is Shut Off.

HIS POWER BUILT ON CHEAP FUEL

One Industry After Another Acquired Through His Ability to Provide Coal at Low Figure.

Special Cable to the New York World and the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1923.)
BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Hugo Stinnes has been trapped by French occupation of the Ruhr. He has taken pains to keep away from the Ruhr personally, letting the other ironmasters face the French, but the occupation has caught him financially.

He must either make his peace with the French or risk ruin, for if he cannot get coal and coke from the Ruhr for his industries scattered from East Prussia to Southern Austria and for his fleets, the gigantic fortune he has accumulated since the war is likely to crack.

It was all built on his ability to supply cheap coal and coke, which the French can cut off at any moment. His personal prestige also is suffering. In fact Stinnes is down, and he will not get any help because he has driven his competitors hard. For example, he could not buy the American Radiator Co., so he refused to sell it steel. Only because it had American backing was it able to stand out against him. Now those whom Stinnes could not control will not spare him if the chance comes.

Thyssen the Hero of the Hour.
Fritz Thyssen, son of Stinnes' chief rival, August Thyssen, has become the hero of the hour, because of his defiance of French orders. Stinnes and his sons have been absent in the present crisis.

All the other Ruhr ironmasters have been conservative and concentrated their wealth in the Ruhr. But Stinnes' operations are widespread. For the moment he can buy English coal as he has been forced to do, but the price will make it impossible for him to continue.

He owns 16 per cent of the Ruhr coal and 13 per cent of the coke produced in the district. He owns or controls the Gelsenkirchen mines, the Rhine-Elbe Union and the Bochum Union, both enormous smelting and mining concerns. Besides that the Stinnes family mines between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons of coal from its own mines.

Transporting his own coal is one of Stinnes' biggest enterprises. Since the war he has acquired large blocks of stock in the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, Voermann's and the Hamburg coal-shipping firm of Haldemann. In 1917 he founded Hugo Stinnes International Shipping and Trading Co., and in 1918 bought control of the Hamburg-American Petroleum Concern.

Then he entered the hotel business by buying the Hamburg-Hof, where he recently established headquarters. In Koenigsberg, Bremen, and Flensburg he bought into control of Baltic shipping and ordered 11 ocean-going vessels.

Stinnes Interests Are Varied.
He bought forests in East Prussia for his dozen newspapers, one of which is the leading industrial organ, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

He is combined until the year 2000 with the Siemens-Schuckert Electrical firm, employing 200,000 workers and largely dependent on Stinnes' coal. He bought the Loeb automobile works in Berlin, which also uses his coal and steel. Because he could supply cheap coal and coke, Stinnes last summer entered into one of his biggest outside investments—the Austrian Adipner Montankern, in Steiermark, which owns the biggest ore mines in Europe. In 1916 this company produced 637,000 tons of iron and 300,000 tons of coal.

After the break-up of the Austrian Empire the firm could not get coal cheaply through from Caschau-Slovakia and the mines were practically closed. Italian financiers bought the property, but they, too, were unable to get fuel. So they sold to Stinnes, who has been sending vast quantities of cheap coke from the Ruhr.

Stinnes, besides being one of the richest Ruhr industrialists, has so many other investments that he himself does not know how great is his fortune. But cheap labor and limitless quantities of coal and coke from the Ruhr have made it. If he must buy foreign fuel the expense will overwhelm even his great resources.

18 RUHR INDUSTRIAL LEADERS AND MINE OPERATORS ARRESTED

ALEXANDER HOWAT IS PAROLED AFTER SERVING 266 DAYS

Head of Kansas Mine Workers Was Serving Year for Calling Strike in Violation of Industrial Court Law.

By the Associated Press.
PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 20.—Alexander Howat and five other mine officials of the United Mine Workers, Kansas district, obtained freedom from the county jail at Girard today upon paroles granted in Pittsburgh this morning by Judge Daniel H. Woolley of the District Court.

They have served 266 days of a sentence of one year given them by former Judge Andrew J. Curran. The men paroled in addition to Howat, who was for many years president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, are August Dorchy, former vice president; John Fleming, Willard Titus, Hearl Maxwell and James McIlraith, former district board members. They went to jail last April to serve a year's sentence after that sentence had been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Andrew J. Curran found them guilty of contempt of court in February, 1921, in calling a strike in violation of an injunction based on the Kansas industrial court law.

SCORE ARRESTED IN LIQUOR RAIDS BY DENVER POLICE

Chief Says Every Bootlegging Joint in the City Will Be Closed.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—One hundred policemen, in personal command of Rugg Williams, Chief of Police, arrested a score of alleged bootleggers this afternoon, raiding more than 50 cigar stores and soft drink places.

The raids followed secret investigations made during the last 10 days.

"Every bootleg joint in Denver will be closed up," said Chief Williams.

CLOUDY, PROBABLY WITH RAIN, TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES:
1 a. m. -41 5 a. m. -40
3 a. m. -41 7 a. m. -39
5 a. m. -42 11 a. m. -38
7 a. m. -43 3 p. m. -37
9 a. m. -44 5 p. m. -36
11 a. m. -45 7 p. m. -35
1 p. m. -46 9 p. m. -34
3 p. m. -47 11 p. m. -33
Lowest yesterday, 49, at 3 p. m.; lowest 34, at 8 a. m.

AQUARIUM BONDS ARE BETTER THAN WATERED STOCK

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, probably with rain; colder tomorrow; the lowest temperature tonight will be above freezing.

Misouri—Unsettled tonight and tomorrow, probably rain in east and south portions to night, colder in west and north portions; tomorrow generally fair, colder in east and south portions.

Illinois—Unsettled tonight and tomorrow, probably with rain except fair tomorrow in north portion; colder tomorrow and in west and north portions tonight.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 1 foot; no change.

Fritz Thyssen and Five Other Dominant Coal Magnates Among Those Taken to French Military Headquarters in Occupied Area.

FRANCE REFUSES TO GUARANTEE WAGES

German Railroad Workers Decide After All-Night Conference, Not to Transport Coal Outside of the Ruhr Valley.

By the Associated Press.
ESSEN, Jan. 20.—Eighteen German magnates and industrial leaders, including Fritz Thyssen and five other leading mine operators, were arrested today by the authorities of occupation in the Ruhr valley. All the prisoners were taken under a military guard to Mayence, the French military headquarters.

The operators arrested besides Thyssen were Spindler of the Quarry Mines, Tenzelmann of the Essen Anthracite Coal Co., Wuestenhoef of the Essen Mine Association, and Kesten and Offe. When these five were brought before the French authorities and reiterated their refusal to aid in the delivery of coal they were advised to hold themselves in readiness to appear before a military court.

Workers Strike in Protest.
Strikes in protest at the arrest of the five mine directors are being declared in various successions by officials, technical staffs and mine workers of the firms to which the directors belong.

The Postmaster of Essen, whose office is under military supervision, was arrested today on the charge of "willfully delaying telegrams destined for Paris."

The director of postoffice construction, Herr Zehms, also was arrested on the ground that he had refused to serve the occupying forces. The Reichsbank at Duesseldorf failed to open its doors for business today, whereupon Gen. Dargatzis ordered it to resume its activities immediately. Herr Lieneweber, the director, had promised yesterday that the institution would again be ready for customers today. A majority of the private banks, which were also closed yesterday, are doing business today.

Refusal to Reopen Bank.
Later a point blank refusal from the directors of the Reichsbank branch to reopen was delivered to Gen. Degoutte. "The bank will remain closed so long as there is a single French soldier in or around the premises," the directors declared. Gen. Degoutte held the directors personally responsible and informed them that the military guard would be removed only after the bank had reopened for business. It is expected that penalties will be imposed upon the directors during the day.

The railroad workers in the district decided today not to transport outside of the Ruhr coal requisitioned by the French. This decision was reached after an all-night session here, in which many of the delegates favored continuance of work. It is expected that penalties will be imposed upon the directors during the day.

Farrest Over Question of Pay.
To the murmurs of discontent at the presence of French bayonets before several of the pits there was added today an atmosphere of unrest and uncertainty as the workmen began to wonder where their pay was coming from.

Delegates from the unions were informed last evening by the French that France was unwilling to assume responsibility for the wage payments. Krupp and Thyssen gave the workers to understand that today's envelopes would probably be thin.

Five thousand workmen in the State mines and even in the Becklshausen district protested last evening against the confiscation of the properties there and the imprisonment of Herr Reichstein, the director. They framed an ultimatum.

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

The POST-DISPATCH Sunday Circulation Is More Than 420,000, Exceeding Both Other St. Louis Sunday Newspapers Combined by 45,000

BOND PROGRAM IS CITIZENS' PROJECT, MAYOR KIEL SAYS

Partisan Politics Has No Part in Campaign, He Declares in Address at McKinley High School.

COMMITTEES OF BOTH PARTIES ASKED TO AID

Executive Points Out Project Was Submitted After Year's Work by Council on Civic Needs.

Partisan politics has no part in the municipal bond issue campaign, Mayor Kiel declared last night at McKinley High School, in announcing that both the Republican and Democratic City Committees would be asked to assist in the campaign for passage of the bonds in the election Feb. 9.

"This is common ground," he said, "with the future welfare and development of the city at stake. No question of politics is involved."

No formal action has been taken by the two committees, the Mayor said, but he expressed the belief that the Republican Committee for the entire bond program, and that the Democratic Committee would take the same position.

Program Citizens' Project.

He pointed out that the bond program, including 21 items, was entirely a citizens' project, submitted to the city after more than a year of work by the General Council on Civic Needs, composed of more than 200 citizens representing all interests.

"If you want to take a step backward," he said, "then agree with the objectors; if you want the city to go forward, vote the bond issue."

"Sure it will cost money, but that cost will come whether it is taken out of bonds or current revenue. If the bonds are defeated, the tax rate necessarily must be increased next year to provide for improvements and reconstruction that are absolutely necessary. The more delay on work such as traffic conditions, the more valuable shunting property will become, and the ultimate cost will be greater."

Effect on Business District.

The business district will be forced westward, he asserted, if streets are not widened, and traffic conditions relieved, resulting in declined values. "And the loss of hundreds of millions in the city's assessed valuation," he cited the Southern Hotel, Broadway and Walnut as former being the most valuable building site in the city, the hotel now closed because of no adequate outlets for that district.

W. Frank Carter, chairman of the General Council on Civic Needs, declared the city would have to replace obsolete sewers and replace worn-out improvements, and that the bond issue was a mass meeting to be held Feb. 5 at Central High School, under the auspices of the St. Louis Medical Society, in the interest of the municipal bond issue.

In calling the meeting a committee of the Medical Society declared that 12 of the 21 items directly affect public health and welfare, and the remaining nine are necessary to represent urgent civic needs. Support of all medical organizations for the entire bond issue will be sought.

Medical and Health Societies Arranging Bond Issue Meeting.

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Another Murder Trial for Accused HERRIN DEFENDANTS

Continued From Page One

seen filing across to the courthouse at 1:25 p. m. But the word had gone forth from the city hall that the jury was to be selected from the ranks of the defendants. In 10 minutes, the courtroom was filled, mostly with persons whose faces had been familiar during the trial.

Judge Hartwell called court to order at 1:45. In spite of the excellent order maintained by the Judge throughout the trial it was expected that the verdict would be a demonstration. But the Judge admonished the audience sternly that there must not be the slightest expression of approval or disapproval, no matter what the verdict. Going further, he said: "There must be no congratulations of the jury if the verdict is pleasing or pleasing, groans or catcalls if it is displeasing. I don't want any weeping or exclamations of joy by relatives or spectators. Families, relatives and friends of the defendants must not condole or congratulate."

Bailiffs Instructed.

The Sheriff and Bailiffs were told to enforce the orders to the letter, and were stationed about the room. The jury was brought in. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said Judge Hartwell, "have you reached a verdict?"

"We have, answered several, and the rest nodded."

"In all the cases?"

The same affirmation was given. James Weaver, the foreman, handed five slips of paper to the Judge, who opened one and read: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Leva Mann, not guilty."

There was a slight commotion. The Judge glanced up and raised his hand and it instantly subsided. Then, in turn, he read the same verdict to Carnegie, Hiller and Grace. He found the last one and there was a slight pause. The silence became tense. The verdict on Clark, the reputed leader of the mob, was coming last. Would it be different from the others? The Judge read: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Clark, not guilty."

What Voters Need to Know About THE BOND ISSUE—No. 11

TO combine in one plant the several plants providing power and lights for municipal buildings and in the same building to concentrate the automobile repair and garage services for municipal automobiles and laundry service for city institutions, there has been included in the bond issue submission an item of \$1,000,000. Members of the Board of Public Service have recommended the proposal on the basis of efficiency and economy.

The group of municipal buildings between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets and Market street and Clark avenue are supplied with electric power from a plant in the basement of the City Hall, a plant which is operated each day to its full capacity, and which has no reserve equipment for use in an emergency. An enforced shutdown of any portion of the plant would deprive these buildings of light and power.

An the City Hall basement there is no space for an extension of the plant, and if the proposed new powerhouse and new Morgue are erected, provision for power for them will have to be made, because a full load is already carried by the City Hall plant.

Would Combine Many Plants

The city now maintains six automobile, police and fire department repair and paint shops, all of which it is proposed to combine in the new power plant. In addition the City Hospital has

respiration of relief and Clark's wife, hanging on to the last of her "old age" wealth's advantages, who kick on any advance in tax rate."

Vesper Speaks for Issue.

F. W. A. Vesper, president of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly on the bond issue as a citizens' movement, entirely apart from politics, and submitted with the welfare and development of the city as the sole purpose.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed endorsing the entire bond issue.

Seven More Organizations Indorse Municipal Bond Issue.

The bond issue campaign headquarters in the Arcade Building yesterday received indorsements of the bond issue from seven organizations, including the Southwest Mercantile Association, Cabanne District Improvement Association, Daughters of American Colonists, Conservation Committee, Eighth District, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, Landon Literary Club, Joseph M. Fournier Post, American Legion, and the Fournier Post Auxiliary.

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Each of 21 Articles on Bond Issue Projects Will Treat a Separate Project

THE POST-DISPATCH is printing a series of comprehensive articles on the 21 propositions included in the Municipal Bond Issue election which will be held Feb. 9. Each article in the series will treat separately one of the items proposed and one article will appear each day, treating the projects in the order in which they will appear on the ballot.

Because of the legal requirements in drafting the ordinance calling the special election, the details of the various projects are set forth specifically in the ordinance. The committee of the Board of Aldermen, in reporting the bill, included in its report a report of the specific improvements with the recommendation that if be adopted as official and thereby constitute a binding obligation on this and future administrations in administering the funds from bonds authorized.

Estimate of Saving to City

The estimate on the expected saving in operation which would result is that it would be at least \$100,000 a year, and possibly would be nearly \$150,000.

This will be Proposition No. 11 on the ballot and will read: Proposition 11—For the erection of a combined plant, and the installation therein of equipment to provide light, heat and power to municipal buildings, and the installation therein of a machine shop, a garage and a laundry for municipal requirements, \$1,000,000.

18 RUHR INDUSTRIAL LEADERS AND MINE OPERATORS ARRESTED

Continued From Page One

to the French military authorities demanding the withdrawal of the soldiers and the release of Roehstein within 24 hours. The latter request was refused point blank, whereupon the workers adopted a resolution which said: "We will not work under French bayonets." The resolution threatened a strike Monday.

Workmen Lay Down Their Tools.

Workmen at the Moeller pits at Gladbach have laid down their tools and then were reports today that technical workers at other places had also quit work. The troops stationed at the Gladbach and Buehmines, which were seized yesterday, were said today to have been reinforced by a detachment of cavalry equipped with machine guns and eight howitzers.

The occupying forces have posted notices that the confiscation of customs, the exploitation of the forests and the collection of the coal tax would proceed in the Ruhr forthwith. The control mission has also served notice that henceforth all export licenses must be obtained from the French. They have been issued at Berlin.

Every railroad station on the lines running out of the Ruhr has been occupied by the military. The passengers on all trains are required to produce their passports. This precaution, especially directed against incoming travelers, is intended to prevent agitators from outside entering the region in an effort to foment trouble.

Official figures show that the coal output of the Ruhr mines decreased by 20 per cent during the first week of the occupation. The confinement of fuel yesterday, as announced by the French, amounted to 14,000 tons at Duisburg, 14,162 tons at Langendreer, 2224 tons at Herne, and at Mitten 13 tons each. In addition, 7800 tons in transit on barges was seized at Mannheim.

German Officials Protest.

The general association of German officials, including the telegraph and postal employees, at a meeting held in Dusseldorf last night, protested to Gen. Degoutte against the interference of the occupying forces.

Release of Dr. Schleutius, President of the State Finance Department, Also Was Demanded.

LANGENDREER, Germany, Jan. 20.—Franz Kowalski, a hospital attendant, was shot dead by a French sentry here yesterday. The reason for the shooting is not known and an investigation is under way.

German Shot Dead by a French Sentry.

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HORST, Germany, Jan. 20.—A French patrol at a railroad bridge between Horst and Andernorf fired six shots yesterday at a party of miners coming from the Robert mine. It is not known whether there were any casualties.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Government has ordered all officials and workers on the railways and waterways to speak only the German language when coming in contact with the French or Belgians.

French and Belgian nationals hereafter will be refused lodging accommodations at all the leading hotels of greater Berlin in accordance with a resolution ratified unanimously by the Berlin Hoteliers Association.

French Vienna and cordials will be barred from the menus and hotel restaurants have been ordered to discontinue the sale of French newspapers.

ELLIS, FREED, HAS GONE TO AN ILLINOIS FARM

Albert Ellis, who was acquitted by a jury in Circuit Judge Grimm's court at 4:30 p. m. yesterday of the charge of murdering his former fiancée, Edna Ellis, is on a farm "somewhere in Illinois" today, free of legal restraint for the first time in more than 24 months.

It was his second trial. Two years and a day previously he had heard the verdict of "guilty" in the first trial, by which his punishment for conviction of the crime was fixed at life imprisonment. The "not guilty" verdict yesterday means that he cannot be prosecuted again on this charge. He remained in the city jail from shortly after the time of his arrest until yesterday, execution of the penitentiary sentence having been held up by his appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Estimate of Saving to City

The estimate on the expected saving in operation which would result is that it would be at least \$100,000 a year, and possibly would be nearly \$150,000.

This will be Proposition No. 11 on the ballot and will read: Proposition 11—For the erection of a combined plant, and the installation therein of equipment to provide light, heat and power to municipal buildings, and the installation therein of a machine shop, a garage and a laundry for municipal requirements, \$1,000,000.

Two Appointments to Citizens' Bond Committee

Continued From Page One

Frank Gerhart succeeds Paul Bakeswell Jr., resigned—A. C. Carpenter, Additional Member.

REIGN OF TERROR ENDS

Rum-Crazed Negro Arrested After Rampage in Cleveland.

By the Associated Press. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—Residents in vicinity of Woodland avenue and East Fifty-fifth street were at ease today for the first time since Wednesday morning. A reign of terror, created in that neighborhood by a rum-crazed negro for the last three days, ended last night with the arrest of Carl Harrison, alias Judson Lyons, an ex-convict, but not until he had shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Carmela Coco, 34. When arrested, the negro carried three loaded revolvers and 75 rounds of ammunition.

As the negro fled he fired promiscuously at children, pedestrians and crowds which tried to stop him. He started his rampage Wednesday night by entering seven homes, beating two women and shooting a man who went to the rescue of a family whose home he had entered. He also was believed to have shot a woman who shot a woman yesterday.

ACTION ON FORD OFFER PLANNED

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Virtual assurance that the House would take up Henry Ford's offer for the lease of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant was given yesterday by Republican leaders, who declared the time had come for the country to turn its back to the property and to let the country know Congress could handle big problems in a big way.

Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee announced that the time had come for the Government to fix a policy and that he would study the question and report prior to adjournment, March 4.

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ELLIS, FREED, HAS GONE TO AN ILLINOIS FARM

Attorney Says He Advised Defendant in Murder Case to Go Away for Health and to Avoid Cranks.

FOUND NOT GUILTY AT SECOND TRIAL

Conviction Two Years Ago of Killing of Girl, Found in Vacant Lot, Set Aside by Supreme Court.

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FREE AFTER TWO YEARS IN JAIL



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HUGHES TO GIVE FACTS ON REPARATION WORK

Will Make Another Report to Senate on American Representation.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Additional information on the subject of American representation on the Reparations Commission and unofficial contact with that body through the services of Roland W. Boyden is being prepared by Secretary Hughes for submission to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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WITNESS SAYS IDENTIFIED TR OF KIDNAPING

H. E. Blankenship C. leged License Nu Machine in Which Daniel Was Prison

CAPT. SKIPWITH'S IN PARTY, HE A

Report, Naming Smenson as Owner of Bearing Number Placed in Record.

By the Associated Press.

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BASTROP, La., Jan. 20.—K. Skipwith

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing
Company, Jefferson Boulevard
and Olive Street.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, belong to any party, always oppose privilege and public plunder, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never break with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Penalize Judges, Not Litigants.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
In his admirable address at the Chase Hotel, Mr. J. W. Davis, president of the American Bar Association, spoke of a meeting to be held in Washington next month to establish a body that will undertake the immense task of simplifying, restating and classifying the American law.
It ought to be clear to lawyers—it certainly is to laymen—that this work must be done. It is not done our American system of jurisprudence will break down. As it is, it no longer functions as originally contemplated. The intricate court practice that has been evolved serves more effectively now, in many instances, to prevent justice than to accomplish justice.
Two local examples may be given: A man charged with murder, confessed the crime, was tried and convicted, but the decision was overruled and the case remanded because of the trial court's error in admitting certain evidence. A far sadder instance is that of a man blinded in an industrial accident. It was three years before this man was able to get his day in court. Finally the doors of the temple of justice creaked open and he won a verdict. But three years later this judgment was overruled, because of faulty instructions by the trial court. The net of all this is that the unfortunate man has had no compensation whatever for the loss of his sight in an accident for which he was not responsible.

I wish to direct attention to this particular fact in the two instances mentioned: It was the Court in both cases that erred. In the murder case society, possibly, has been done an injustice through the incompetence of a Court. In the civil case an individual has assuredly been done a grave injustice, which has imposed grievous hardship on him and his dependent family, through the incompetence of a Court. Society may neither have, nor want to have, a cause of action against a Court whose blunder suspended a verdict against a confessed murderer. But surely the individual whose rights are thus damaged should be set aside and perhaps vitiated ought to have redress. Mark you, the litigant was not at fault, but it is the litigant who has to pay the price of the Court's incompetence—and a dreadful price it is in the case of this wronged blind man, to whom justice has been denied.

Is there a remedy? Well, there has got to be if our courts are to endure. The remedy is simple, too, though drastic. In a civil case where a judgment for damages is annulled through an error of the Judge of the trial court, that Judge should pay the damages. In the case of error of this kind should disqualify the trial Judge and compel his retirement, such blundering would cease abruptly. For two reasons it would cease: First, the trial Judge would be too afraid to err; the case was correctly conducted, both as to evidence and instruction. Second, the Appellate Court would hesitate long before disqualifying a Judge on a far-fetched technicality.
Perhaps the remedy suggested is not practicable. Very well. Then let our laws be simplified and made intelligible and let the whole abominable ritual of technicality, which is now hampering justice, be cast out. In any event, innocent litigants with just claims should not be the victims of judicial incompetence on any bench.

LAYMAN.

Education in Housekeeping.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
In regard to the article in the Post-Dispatch of Jan. 12, with the headline of "Education in Housekeeping," I notice that the writer has two daughters who are not yet decided what they desire to do. Judging from this article I believe our department of general education can offer much that will be of interest to them. We have very special courses in home economics. These are practical courses at the same time. We give full management work if this is desired. We are now just starting a course for brides or engaged girls, which is proving very interesting.

Department of General Education, Y. W. C. A.

The Bridge Approach.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Why do the newspapers evade in their bond issue editorials, making even casual mention of the bridge item, which, to use the words terminating your editorial, "The People's Bond Issue," on Jan. 9, would give tremendous impetus to the growth of St. Louis? Why disregard the bridge proposal, which singularly would give more impetus to the growth of St. Louis than all of the items combined enumerated in above referred to editorial? That the newspapers can claim a lack of familiarity with the feasibility of a northeastern approach, which will break the strangle hold on the city of St. Louis by a \$12,000,000 yearly toll by the Terminal Railroad Association is impossible.

With reference to the bond issue as a whole, there is bound to be opposition to some of the proposals in all quarters but the retrogressive, lead-in-the-shoe covetous, who couldn't beat Taft up a hill, who are opposed to the issue, as a whole, ought to keep the first train for St. Genevieve.

HARRY BRINKMAN.

MR. DAVIS' WARNING.

In a speech at the annual dinner of the St. Louis Bar Association John W. Davis, president of the American Bar Association and former Ambassador to Great Britain, did well to call attention to the fact that in the United States the citizen owes allegiance only to the Constitution. The President, on taking office, swears to "preserve, protect and defend" it. Every executive and judicial officer of the Federal and state governments must be "bound by oath or affirmation to support" it.

Mr. Davis was speaking of assaults against the Constitution by two groups of citizens which threaten to impair and ultimately destroy the sheet anchor of the constitutional government of America.

First, there are those who would make the Constitution no longer a charter power, but convert it into a code of statutes to control the manners, conduct and morals of the American people.
"There are those who stand ready," he said, "to abandon the spirit of individual liberty and set up in its place a mysterious being called the state, toward which citizens owe no other duty but humble subservience. I think it better to preserve the image of God in man than to set up the image of man in the state."

No mention of prohibition was necessary to identify one group of those who are undermining the Constitution and both the spirit and letter of individual liberty in this country; nor to identify others in the group who are clamoring for laws controlling Americans in matters of morals, religion, habits and customs. These intemperants, consciously or unconsciously, regardless of their motives, are enemies of the Constitution and of liberty.

Second, there are those who would change the Constitution as to alter not merely its letter but the fundamentals which great informing spirits made its very life.
In this sentence Mr. Davis aimed at those who would centralize government in Washington and clothe it with power to control the business and the activities of the people.

These groups, however well meaning they may be, are the greatest menaces to American democracy. If they succeed in destroying individual freedom of initiative and activity and of personal control in matters not inherently criminal or vicious, they will destroy the foundation of free representative government—the whole theory upon which our Government is based—the greatest freedom of the individual consistent with the freedom and rights of others.
Mr. Davis is recognized as not only a great lawyer, but one of the ablest men in American public life. Words of warning like these from him are significant and should be heeded. They should have special weight with the thoughtful reformers who hold that their reform or their social or political scheme is of more value than the Constitution, with its guarantees of individual rights and liberties. These are paramount in America. They are essential to the life of our democracy.

BACK TO BEVERLY.

The diplomatic career of Roland W. Boyden, American observer on the Reparations Commission, slips towards its close. Whether his department should be characterized as a grave offense or a mere peccadillo may be debated, but there can be no honest doubt that this eccentric fellow actually tried to do something. In a capricious moment he submitted a plan for settling the reparations question. The representatives of the other nations accepted this overture as the American Reparations Plan, and the author, apparently, with fatuous paternal pride, allowed the child had been happily and appropriately christened.

Right there Mr. Boyden forever disqualified himself for any official or quasi-official connection with the present administration. To be sure, the present administration has its faults, but to charge it with having a reparations plan, or harboring any notion for disentangling the European knot is a canard, if not a calumny. Mr. Hughes has denied the accusation. He assures us the administration has no plan. He comforts us with the declaration that the State Department knows nothing about any plan, Boyden or non-Boyden. He gives us every reason to believe the administration not only has no suggestion to present to Europe but never will have a suggestion.

It is a corking good bet, a cinch, forsooth, that if our Secretary of State's whiskers were combed with a fine tooth comb, or our Chief Magistrate's convolutions were plumbed to their uttermost, no trace of a plan, idea, or toddling fancy would be revealed by either exploration. As regards the Harding administration let it merrily be sung that "Day by day in every way it is doing nothing and nothing." Now and then it has made a timorous gesture, but always it has pulled back into its isolation and dropped the shades and bolted the door and resumed its policy of watchless waiting. Our observer has seriously disturbed the administration's serene aloofing.

HIDING IT IN THE DARK.

(From the New York World.)



ness and detached irresponsibility. Off with his unwitting or treacherous head. Back to Beverly for Boyden.

THE HERRIN MASSACRE CONDONED.

"Not guilty" was the verdict given yesterday by the jury in the Herrin massacre case. The State cannot appeal and the finding is final as to the particular defendants who were tried and the particular crime for which they were tried. It leaves the guilt unplaced and the guilty unscathed.

The clearing of five persons who would never have been heard of outside of their own little communities but for their reputed complicity in a crime which shocked the country is not in itself a matter of great importance, but the further trampling under foot of the law of the State involved in the unfortunate ending of the first of the massacre cases is very important.

The verdict is not a mere acquittal of these men. It is a justification and glorification of the crime they were accused, and are still accused under other indictments, of committing. In spite of Judge Hartwell's vehement repudiation of even a shadow of mitigation, the conclusion is unescapable that not five obscure persons but the Herrin crime was tried by the jury and found "not guilty."

The verdict, in view of the State's direct and positive testimony and the defense's equivocal plea of justification, which was equivalent to confession, and its inconclusive alibi, inconsistent with the claim of justification, was surprising and disappointing. With the spurious issue of justification swept away by the Court's "murder or nothing" instruction and with the defense admitting the presence of the defendants, in contravention of its own alibi, it did not seem possible that 12 honest men could err in placing guilt where it belonged.

The one reassurance in the whole disappointing mess is that the State purposes to carry on and that the accused who yesterday were freed by a Williamson County jury, and others to be joined with them, are to face the bar of justice in a second trial.

TWO LIFE-SAVING PROPOSITIONS.

The bond issue propositions for the elimination of the grade crossings and the control of the Des Peres River have the convincing argument back of them that these improvements not only concern property and convenience but human life.

Since the elimination of the Tower Grove crossing and the installation of gates and guards at other crossings, such terrible accidents as that of Jan. 19, 1922, when eight persons were killed on the Sarah street grade crossing of the Wabash line, and of Sept. 3, 1904, when seven persons were killed on the same crossing, have not been repeated. The death and injury toll at St. Louis grade crossings has been less, but the annual figure continues to be shocking.

The Des Peres, in its periodical floods, has a large number of deaths to its credit. In the flood of Aug. 20, 1915, 11 persons lost their lives as the result of this insignificant stream suddenly becoming a raging river after an unusually heavy rainfall.

Grade crossings in a metropolis have no possible excuse. And an uncontrolled river with the record of the Des Peres is equally inexcusable. Let us get rid of both menaces and nuisances.

Wise automobile drivers will permit the "hit and run" play to be recorded as happening only on the baseball diamond.

ANOTHER HAYSING.

Mr. Harding, along with other Republican leaders, it is reported, would like to see Will Hays resume the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. It was in that job that Mr. Hays made his reputation, to which he has not added much since. He did not remain in the cabinet as Postmaster General long enough to make any public impression. Just what he is supposed to do in his present position of guide, philosopher and friend of the movie magnates is not clear, but there can be no question about his having failed to meet popular expectations.

As a practical politician, however, Mr. Hays undoubtedly hit the ball over the fence. That majority of 7,000,000 was due, in part, of course, to conditions which Mr. Hays had no hand in creating, but his work in infusing the grand old party with the will to win, in maintaining the morale once established and, finally, in getting the money, was performed with marvellous energy and skill. In the quiet as to campaign funds which resulted from the Senate's indignation at the lavish Lowden and Wood primary expenditures, it developed that a most searching system for procuring the so-called "sinews" was perfected under the chairmanship of Hays. Practically every voting precinct in the country had a quota to produce, and produced it. It is by no means certain, though, that the country would approve of the Republican party profit from such another Haysing.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark McDanna

OUR SATURDAY CONFERENCE.

THE regular Saturday conference under the cartoon this morning was all that any truthseeker could ask. Every two-story thinker who uses on the page was in his seat. The conference was a most interesting intellectual affair. Some of the reprint on the edge of the circle looked so much more intelligent than usual that Socrates, who was in the chair, asked it to come forward and sit between Mr. Aristotle and Plutarchus.

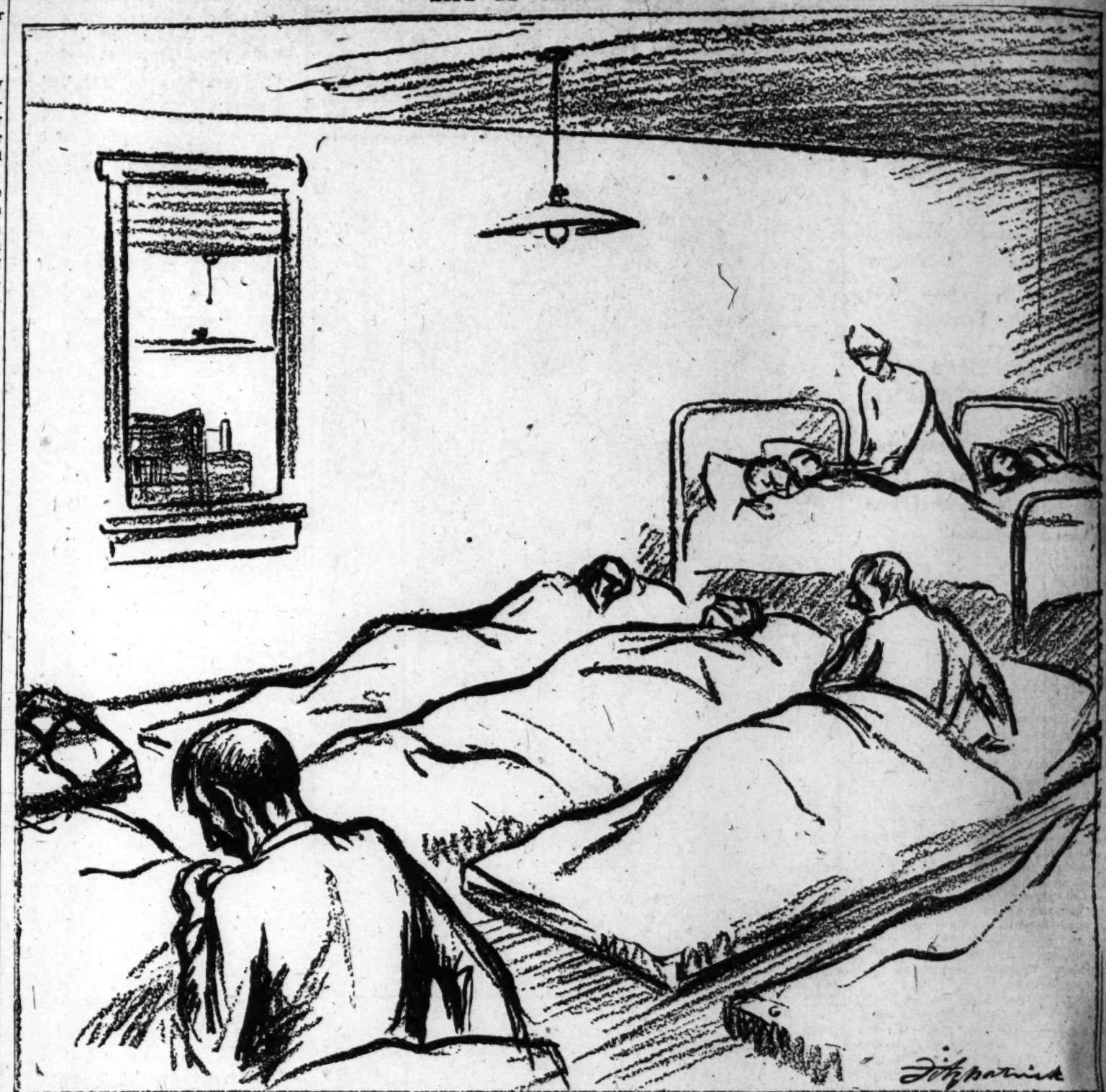
Despite local phenomena of one sort and another, it was not to be expected that the conference would by this time have got through with France, which presents the most interesting problem before the world at this time. What everybody seemed to think was that France had decided to go on and finish up Germany, since not to do so makes it certain that Germany will one day revenge herself upon France. Socrates said a very interesting thing about this. We blame France for not wishing to have so formidable a power as Germany for her neighbor, yet that has been the way of the world from the beginning of history and no other country has safeguarded itself in this respect more zealously than our own. This is the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. With Canada unarmed, Mexico rendered impotent, our Pacific fleet upon one side of us and our Atlantic fleet on the other, we live in too much of a glass house to throw stones at some other country which would like to enjoy the same security. When Socrates said: "Whether this is right or wrong, moral or immoral, it is only what our own and every other great nation has done," there was a moment of thoughtful credit.

It takes candlepower under one's hat to see beyond the dust of our own time to that other time which is to come. If one should poll the statesmen and publicists of France it would no doubt develop that this is precisely what they think France should do. This is an old world, and if it has learned any lesson it knows that the earth belongs in every age to a limited number of great empires. The French dream of having one of these empires. They believe that unless they do have one of them they will be swallowed up by one of them. We can perhaps look out upon what is going on with more dispassion by recalling that no future balance of power among empires now and to come has failed to include the United States. Some people think these great empires are to be the United States, England, Japan and France. Others think they are to be the United States, England, Japan and Russia. So, having our place in the sun secured, we can watch other people trying to get their places in the sun with indignation, amusement or whatever else best suits the mood of that thoughtful point of view.

Everybody thought this was enough for one morning, so the conference adjourned.

The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians began their year at the autumn equinox in September, and the Greeks until the fifth century B. C. began their year at the winter solstice in December. In 483 B. C. they switched it to the summer solstice in June. Thus, from the beginning of measured time, men have sought to find a time when the year might be better without too much emphasis to people who are a little slow about straightening up, but we know now that delinquency is a thing in human nature and not something occasioned by the divisions of time. You may imagine how vengeful practical people were when they found out that this is the case. They at once made everything come due at the same time of year, and they fixed this time at a season when they knew that only very thrifty people would have a nickel. The expression "Happy New Year" originated when to the other burdens of that festive season it was decided to add taxes.

SAY IT WITH BONDS.



How St. Louis Cares for Its Afflicted.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark McDanna

OUR SATURDAY CONFERENCE.

THE regular Saturday conference under the cartoon this morning was all that any truthseeker could ask. Every two-story thinker who uses on the page was in his seat. The conference was a most interesting intellectual affair. Some of the reprint on the edge of the circle looked so much more intelligent than usual that Socrates, who was in the chair, asked it to come forward and sit between Mr. Aristotle and Plutarchus.

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You have probably noticed while riding around in the country that barnyards somehow lack the charm and luster they had when most of us lived on the farm. There is a reason for this present-day unpicturesqueness, and the Monroe County (Mo.) Appeal tells us what it is: "Tom Cleaver, east of Victor, is the champion peafowl raiser of Monroe County. He has 40 of the gorgeous birds, and it is about the only flock to be found in this part of the State. Twenty-five dollars a pair is what he gets for them. Peafowls formerly were raised in every neighborhood. Before screen wire came into use the tall feathers of these giant birds were used in the food when company was at the festal board. Peafowls lay only a few eggs a year. When male birds are 3 years old the gorgeous tail feathers begin to grow, a year being required for them to attain full length. No fowl in the world equals a male peafowl for beauty when he is strutting and converting his long tail feathers into a giant fan of the most brilliant hues."

PARAGRAPHS.

The ancient Greeks used to believe that Atlas supported the world. Nowadays a lot of people believe the United States is doing it. Art is eternal, but the longest a woman's complexion will last is overnight.

The fate of light beer and wine is still in the dark.

The only time some married couples are seen together is on their wedding picture.

Senator Borah says that life is safe in Soviet Russia. Maybe so, but the things that make life worth while aren't.

If some of our Congressmen would take their hands out of their pockets and get into action, taxpayers wouldn't have to continuously keep their teeth in their pockets.

Woman Mayor of an Indiana town says the first thing she's going to do is to do all in her power to beautify her town. Wonder if she's going to be drowned out by a rivalship bon around every telegraph pole in town.

THEO. H. TRILEY.

Tom, Tom the spider's son,
Sole a pig and away he run.
The pig got loose and stole a goose,
And Tom would have gone to the calaboose,
Except the wild, unthinking dyes
Had used the law to tyrannize
And called things black though drab or brown,
Till the town's morale had broken down.

If Judge Mix, commanded by three robbers to hold up his hands, really did shout, "This doesn't go with me!" we owe him a debt of gratitude for preserving a nicety of speech at a moment when it was perhaps the most precious thing threatened.

Every day or so some homeless European King or Prince setting out on a homesick excursion.—Detroit News.

OH, MY BLACK EYE!
Why, how you're aching, Analytical!
Your second sunset reeks with noxious gases.
I still do think your first in the same class is
As Irwin's—which should cause your fame no
less.

For Irwin is a peach.—Don't be so cross!
Be calm and spare my literary glasses!
A college boy? I too flung "fools" and "asses"
At my superiors when I rushed to toes
The fiery cup of learning.—Listen, boy!
To hit and blacken my poetic eyes
Were easy and might yield a fitting joy.
But would not raise your standard very high.
You're doing well; stick to your Dumbells vein
And golden scepter you'll be sure to gain.
—JAN. 18.

HELEN BOURGON.

The MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

VICTIMS IN WAR AND PEACE.

From the Detroit News.
OF all the comments made on President Harding's recall of American soldiers from the Rhine, none should be more gratifying to the American heart than the words of Lieutenant-Commander Hellmuth von Muecke, formerly of the famous German, cruiser Emden, during his visit to Detroit, Wednesday: "There is no regret and sorrow in Germany over the departure of American troops from Coblenz. I mean there is the sorrow that our nation naturally must feel at seeing the departure of the one body of formerly enemy troops which has uniformly treated the people of Germany with consideration and courtesy. A great deal has been done to promote good feeling between my country and yours by the noble bearing of your troops. From a seasoned warrior whose fighting was done in hostile waters and on enemy coasts, this testimony is only because of the discouraging failure of American soldiers have once more done their duty, as much as when facing armed foes in attack or defense."

CONFUSION IN THE AIR.

From the New York World.
WITH \$1,000 radio transmitting stations in the country, of which \$69 are engaged in broadcasting a mass of often conflicting material, it would seem apparent to everyone in the radio industry that some form of general regulation is necessary for the good of the service. The situation is analogous to the traffic problem in city streets; and one might suppose that the radio industry would gladly agree to any regulation which would be ultimately to its own advantage. But it is only because of the discouraging failure of automobile drivers and owners to co-operate in putting down abuses of the road. Confusion in the air imperatively needs the sky traffic police. Nobody wants the S O S of a sinking ship to be drowned out by a babel of private messages. With representatives of both the army and navy protesting against the Kellogg-White radio control bill in that it requires that Government apparatus if used for other than Government purposes shall come under supervision of the Commerce Department, the Harding administration itself seems not agreed on what is necessary. But some remedy must be devised.

CENSORS AND CENSORSHIP.

From the Nation.

ALL this high-riding moral protest against Will Hays' decision to let "Fatty" Arbuckle films be shown once more seems to us almost as disgusting as "Fatty" himself. Some of these moralists plainly get a great deal of sensual satisfaction out of explicit denunciations of Arbuckle's excesses. And we cannot endure the self-importance of these censors of other people's morals and arbiters of what is safe for other folks to see. "We are content to leave it to the movie-goers to decide. Some of them might philosophically conclude that the chief difference between Arbuckle and some whose films are welcomed is that he got caught and that they have not yet been caught, or that after all the real question was the value of the film. Arbuckle said, there is a principle at stake. Censorship is stupid enough when applied only to the morals of films, plays and paintings, but if we begin censoring novels and plays and pictures whenever the morals of the artists who made them run counter to current standards we might as well close the public libraries and the museums of fine arts. We would have to bar Goethe, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Leonardo, Burns and, if I am correct, even Robert Louis Stevenson."

OFFICER UNDER FARRAGE.

Capt. J. H. Berry was held by the Associated Press.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 19.—Funeral services will be held today for veterans of the war for Capt. J. H. Berry, who was a Lieutenant in "Frontier" and was killed in action. He was a civil engineer and a half-brother of H. J. Perry, St. Louis, chairman of the Southern Railway Co.

Pettingill said today that Berry served through the war and ultimately reached the Lieutenant-Commander, in command of the gunboat "Bass." His enlistment had been with the coast survey unit, and a brother of William Longfellow. Following the war, Captain Berry was in charge of the New Orleans and later became engineer in charge of construction for the Southern Railway. He is survived by a wife and a daughter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923.

It Seems to Me

NEW YORK.—Apropos of the day in reading Horace, I thought of the American Revolution an English actor, William produced "Romeo and Juliet" in New York. Mr. Hall, Romeo and his mother play last.

For some reason or other I am a patient of a nurse who earns nothing, but she has a way of making the most of her position. "Oh, that," she says, "is just a nervous case," as she asks from any duly qualified doctor. Moreover, she is a little impatient about the idea that there is a certain line which makes it a functional dischord. And she is under the impression that there must exist a no man's land concerning which the wisest may say with an air, "This is the mind of the body."

Although the point has been made, it is worth noting that the new Art Theater is naturalistic in its method. There is nothing in its fact, its interior lighting is secondary. We were inclined to believe that the perfection of an actor's theater, first that the perfection of an actor's theater, must have been about by the most rigorous drilling on the part of Stanislavsky. We are informed by a young man who has seen much of the world abroad that this idea is in vogue. He says that he has seen people just what each must do at every moment. He suggests to every player, no matter how small his part in the play, that he is a person, then left to the player to do as he pleases and not as he is told.

"As you watch motion pictures," writes V. T. "do you ever feel a sense of ownership going to your own? Has there ever been such a well-overtones? Like the where you have to guess a sentence from a few amorphous words."

"At the Rhode, in the D. P. crossing is easy. A man has been duped into a bigamous marriage. But—in his room a female servant turning down a sheet, in her room another female servant turning down a sheet. Wife in Name Only! B. Capitol 'Gimme' is less delectable, fleeing from misery, halts, suddenly overtaken by a sense of the Virgin and Child illuminated. About to be mother? It would be a guilt of censorship if all forbidden words were to be expressed. Biblical allusions! And midwife study of the Scripture, and Guendolin stand in upon a balcony leading into open apartment."

"Subtitle: Songs of Solomon 4:17."
There is no stamina in the that most of the so-called writers in America are off duty. As Christopher Morley's "The Blue Bird" is a distillation of Swift, if Flaubert had not been there, would hardly have been "Main Street."

A correspondent from Boston himself simply "O'Brien" and indignantly recent story about the Zoo. He said the fact that the children of the world, O'Brien. The Boston O'Brien. He fought for his country, and that we should be sure. The best we can do is to write about the monkeys we write about, called Brown.

HEYWOOD B.

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ciation, which asserted that control of the principal theaters of the country by a small group might result in standardization of dramatic material and decrease the individual initiative of artists. The scheme would be the reverse of helpful to the art of the theater, the statement said.

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

ROMEO
WASHINGTON
SAYS:

*"Don't Let Your
Mind Wiggle—
See It Now—
Nothin'
Else
But."*



SECOND WEEK

Starting Tomorrow—Matinee 55c and 35c

W. GRIFFIN

**MATINEE
TODAY
2:30**

**ONE
"EXCITING
NIGHT"
MYSTERY-LABELS**

**MATINEE
TOMORROW
2:30**

**CAST INCLUDES HENRY HULL, CAROL DEMPSTER,
PORTER STRONG, AND A HOST OF OTHERS.**

**Presented Under Mr. Griffith's Direction Exactly
as It Was Shown at \$2.30 in Both New York
and Chicago.**

Seats Downtown
at Baldwin's

SPRING

DELMAR AT HAMILTON

Phone
Cabany 616



LARRY Semon

121
"The Casino Jockey"

MISSOURI

THE NEW SHOW
GEORGE
SWEENEY
PRESENTS

EBB TIDE

Robert Louis
Seymour's
1937—
Lila Lee—Geo.
Fawcett—Lanna
Kirkwood—
Jacqueline Logan

Edward Van Alstyne
Famous Com-
poser in Person

Last Car-
pets today



STUART
HARRIS

ALBERT
ORCHOWITZ

FRANK
PENNY-
VANSIA

DELMONTE

Continuous Daily,
2 to 11
All Next Week, Beginning Tomorrow

A FEATURE THAT HAS AN INTEREST PAR
EXCELLENCE, WITH A CAST OF FAVORITES

PAWNED

including TOM MOORE and EDITH ROBERTS

Guide

COLLIER

Late Leading
Tenor Boston Grand
Opera Co.—Chicago
Grand Opera Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

CURTIS
Prima Donna
Carnegie, Metropolitan Opera Co., N. Y.

over be-
such
cele.

**HUMFELD'S
DELMONTE
ORCHESTRA**
Last Times Today—
"GIDDY"

Evenings,
All Day
Sunday.
50c

Children
Always
10c

patrons be in their
seats early, as no-
body will be seated
during the artists'
performance.

CHANGES SMALL IN GRAIN MARKET. NEW YORK STOCKS. NEW YORK CURE. Wall Street News and Comment - SPECIAL DAILY -

CHANGES SMALL IN GRAIN MARKET. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Following is a list of sales, highest, lowest and closing prices of securities, traded in the New York Curb market today. Sales of stocks are in full and sales of bonds represent \$1000 face value each.

NEW YORK STOCKS. Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Total sales on the New York Stock Exchange today were 397,700 shares, valued at \$11,000,000. Following is a list of today's individual sales in 100 share lots on the Stock Exchange, with the high, low and closing prices and the net change for the day:

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks and Div.	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Air Ch. 4	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 5	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 6	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 7	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 8	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 9	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 10	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 11	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 12	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 13	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 14	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 15	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 16	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 17	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 18	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 19	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 20	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 21	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 22	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 23	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 24	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 25	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 26	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 27	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 28	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 29	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 30	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 31	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 32	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 33	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 34	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 35	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 36	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 37	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 38	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 39	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 40	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 41	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 42	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 43	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 44	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 45	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 46	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 47	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 48	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 49	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 50	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
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Air Ch. 61	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 62	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
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Air Ch. 66	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 67	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 68	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 69	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 70	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 71	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 72	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 73	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 74	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 75	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 76	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 77	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 78	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 79	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 80	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 81	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 82	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 83	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 84	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 85	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 86	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 87	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 88	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 89	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 90	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 91	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 92	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 93	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 94	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 95	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 96	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 97	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 98	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 99	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
Air Ch. 100	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+

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GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Stocks and Div.	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. 3 1/2% 1934	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1935	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1936	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1937	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1938	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1939	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1940	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1941	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1942	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1943	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1944	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1945	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1946	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1947	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1948	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1949	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1950	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1951	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1952	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1953	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1954	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1955	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1956	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1957	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1958	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1959	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1960	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1961	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1962	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1963	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1964	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1965	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1966	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1967	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1968	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1969	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1970	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1971	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1972	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1973	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1974	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1975	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1976	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1977	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1978	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1979	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1980	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1981	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1982	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1983	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1984	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1985	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1986	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1987	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1988	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1989	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1990	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1991	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1992	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1993	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1994	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1995	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1996	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1997	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1998	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 1999	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2000	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2001	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2002	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2003	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2004	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2005	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2006	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2007	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2008	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2009	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2010	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2011	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2012	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2013	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2014	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2015	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2016	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2017	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2018	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2019	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2020	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2021	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2022	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2023	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2024	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2025	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2026	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2027	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2028	1	100.00	99.00	99.00	+
U.S. 3 1/2% 2029	1	100.00</			

AMERICAN HISTORY FOR CHILDREN

Citizens of the New Country Feared That Centralized Government Might Endanger Liberty.



By HENDRIK VAN LOON
Author of "The Story of Mankind."

(Copyright, 1923)

In all the newly liberated states there were two political parties, called the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The former wanted to increase the power of the National Government, while the other party was jealous of Congress, fearing that too much centralization might cause the establishment of a monarchy. But the four years of turmoil after the victory at Yorktown made the people realize that there might be worse things than a strong central government. An amendment to the articles of confederation had been proposed, giving Congress the power to levy custom duties. All the states agreed to this except New York. As unanimous consent of all the states was necessary to pass an amendment, New York's refusal defeated the proposal, and Congress was left without any means of raising money.

This made it quite clear that something must be done. Therefore, in May of the year 1787, a Federal convention met in Philadelphia. Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton were present, and Washington was chosen president of the convention. It was four months before the convention broke up, and when it did, the Constitution of the United States was ready to be presented to the people. As soon as it was published, it became the subject of heated discussion in the newspapers. The Federalists were all for it. The Anti-Federalists, on the other hand, argued that individual liberty would be destroyed if the power of the separate states was lessened. Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution, in December, 1787, and New Jersey and Connecticut came close after her. Pennsylvania was the first of the larger states to come in and New York one of the last. The last State of all to ratify was Rhode Island, which did not sign the document until May, 1790.

Presidential elections were held, and George Washington received 69 electoral votes, while John Adams got 34 and was therefore elected Vice President, as in those days the candidate getting the greatest number of votes was made President and the one getting the next highest number became Vice President.

New York was for the time being the national capital, and there Washington took the oath of office, on the balcony of the old Federal Building at Wall and Broad streets, where the sub-

K. S. D. ARTIST SINGS TO MOTHER IN 'FRISCO

Edward Flad Gives Address on
Need for New Waterworks—
Symphony Program Tonight.

The present water works system of the City of St. Louis will suffice to supply the city's needs only until 1924, or for three more years, according to engineers represented in the Associated Engineering Societies of St. Louis. After that time the supply will run several million gallons short of the absolutely essential needs per capita unless the water system is enlarged and extended. These statements were made last night in a talk by radio from Station K S D by Edward Flad, former Water Commissioner of St. Louis and member of the Public Service Commission of Missouri. Flad outlined the needs of the city and the plans which had been approved by a committee of consulting engineers for erecting a new water system on the Missouri River, west of the city limits, to be operated in addition to the existing plant of the St. Louis water works. This new undertaking is covered in Proposition 21 of the proposed bond issue and will cost in the beginning, about \$12,000,000. Although \$20,000,000 will be necessary to complete the plant according to the present plans.

The concert of last evening broadcast by Station K S D, which was an extremely beautiful one, was the more interesting because the singer, Mrs. Clara Hugo, was singing to her mother in San Francisco. Mrs. Hugo had notified her mother of the time of her concert and received a wire last night that her mother was listening. Because of this fact, one of her song groups was made up of her mother's favorite songs and the beauty of the rendition of these songs was greatly increased by the thought which the singer was sending to the ears of her many thousands of hearers. Mrs. Hugo possesses a full, rich mezzo soprano voice of dramatic quality and real contralto characteristics in the lower register.

The other artist on the program was Mrs. Maurice Holzman Vredenburg, pianist. Mrs. Vredenburg presented several piano selections with beautiful taste and expression and a delicacy of touch that was unusual. This was particularly noticeable in the "Feux Follets" of Phillips and a "Waltz" group which included "Country Gardens," "One More Day, My John," and "Shepherd's Hay."

Tonight's program will be the concert given by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at the Odeon.

treasury now stands. The date of his inauguration was the thirtieth of April, 1789. Shortly afterwards, the seat of Government was moved to Philadelphia. In 1800 it was moved once more to the newly-formed District of Columbia, which was a tract of land 10 miles square, ceded to the Federal Government by the states of Maryland and Virginia. The city of Washington was here laid out on an almost complete wilderness. Washington himself laid the cornerstone of the capital building in 1793. Many years later, that part of the District of Columbia was ceded back to Virginia. But the district itself has survived until this day. It is just what the name implies. It enjoys none of the rights and privileges of the regular states, but is a territory administered by a special committee of congressmen. The inhabitants of the city of Washington are not allowed to vote. Incidentally, it is one of the best managed cities of the Union.

(To Be Continued.)

Readers who clip and preserve these articles will have a splendid collection of historical facts. Valuable for reference or for supplementing the study of history by children.

Post-Dispatch Radio Broadcasting Station K S D

Daylight broadcasting at 9:45, 10:45, 11:45, 12:45, 1:45, 2:45 and 4 p. m. Market quotations and news bulletins of interest to the community. 4 p. m. on 400 meters.

Saturday—8 O'Clock
Broadcasting concert of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from the Odeon.
Soloist—MARIE KRYL, Pianist
1—Mozart—Symphony in G Minor
2—Tchaikovsky—
3—Chopin—Frangesco de Rimini
4—Beethoven—Concerto in F Minor, Op. 21
Overture Leonore No. 3

Monday Evening—8 O'Clock
Program arranged by Ernest R. Kroeger.
Addresses by Dr. Frank Blair, Hamilton and Baxter L. Brown.

11:30 O'Clock
Broadcasting the dance music played by the orchestra at Hotel Statler.

Two Toots at Midnight at Hotel Chase on Soda Pop

"Hard to Work Up Enough Enthusiasm to Toot Horn," Herbert H. Piou Tells Attorney at Hearing.

The strain of levity which characterized yesterday's proceedings was continued today when the taking of depositions in the \$20,000 damage suit brought by John Pendera Jr., 1211 Hamilton avenue, against the Rev. W. C. Shupp and City Detective Edward Sullivan was resumed in the Central National Bank Building. Pendera was shot in the left knee when dancing at Hotel Chase on New Year's eve. Detective Sullivan subsequently admitted having fired the shot. Shupp, who is superintendent of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League, is a defendant on the ground that he conspired with Sullivan and Federal prohibition agents to resist alleged illegal attempts of officers at search for liquor.

Herbert H. Piou of 720 Interdiversity, University City, who testified yesterday that he was struck in the left eye by one of the deputy prohibition enforcement agents who figured in the raid, was cross-examined today by Associate City Counselor Bartlett, counsel for Detective Sullivan.

"Saw Plenty of Stars," "Did you see stars?" asked Bartlett. "Plenty of them," replied Piou. "Were the other guests incensed over the incident?" "Yes, indeed. They dared the officer to strike me again."

"How many of them did that?" "Every one of them had a drop of red blood."

Piou said the shot was fired a minute after he had been struck. "Did you see the shooter or shooter?" Bartlett asked him. "No, I had only one eye available," replied Piou. "I had my hand over my left eye."

Bartlett finally surrendered the witness to Charles M. Hay, attorney for Rev. Shupp, Bartlett and George Vest, counsel for plaintiff, engaged in a lengthy dispute when Bartlett announced that he wished to reserve the right to recall Piou. Vest said that Piou could not spend "the remainder of his life" in the hearing. Piou had been testifying at intervals for three days.

"I shall be delighted to draw your will and relieve you of any cares on that score," Hay interjected. "Mr. Bartlett seems to be much more thorough," Piou replied. "I had rather have him act as my attorney."

"A personal affront," Hay answered, smiling. "Hay's Examination of Piou." Then Hay plunged into an examination that was more humorous

two years ago. Everyone wore paper caps, but there was no enthusiasm and we all felt like fools. "Well, now," Hay said, "did the entrance of the officers perturb or interfere with your spirits?" "My spirit was flagged."

"You misunderstood me, Mr. Piou. I said your spirit, if any."

"I had none."

"Dull, Dismal Evening." Piou was figuratively taken back to the Hotel Chase. Again he described the evening. It was pretty dead and dismal, he would say, but upon second thought he would admit that it was only dull and dismal until the disturbance began.

"Disturbance," Hay said, catching up the word. "Ah, what possibilities, what a wealth of meaning that word may contain. Mr. Piou, tell me, truly, if you saw any deadly and devastating implements of warfare such as soda pop, soup and gravy, cakes or buns, flying through the air."

"I don't believe I did."

"You were not armed with soup and gravy, or either of them?" "No."

A short time later a discussion as to the reason for the present suit being filed came up and Attorney Priest said he would be delighted to enlighten Hay.

"Impossible," said Hay. "Enlightenment is beyond you. Poison and smoke is your limit."

Next Hearing Thursday. Today's hearing terminated at 11:25 a. m. when Attorney Vest moved adjournment on the ground that the witness had a very pressing business matter and there was "no prospect of Mr. Hay immediately exhausting himself."

"I agree heartily," Hay answered. "I am sure Mr. Piou will be happy to return next Thursday for questioning."

"I don't know about the happiness," Vest returned, "but he will return."

It came out during the discussion between attorneys that P. H. Cullen, a former law partner of Hay, had sent the suit to George Priest. "Yes," Hay said, "Pat might do that. In my opinion, he is the best lawyer in Missouri and is too honorable to take such a case as this."

At yesterday's four-hour session lawyers for both sides alternately accused each other of attempting to transform the hearing into a "vaudeville performance" or a "moot court trial." Bartlett's practice in going into minute details of evidence led to clashes between attorneys and frequent appeals to Commissioner Wagner to prohibit the introduction of "farfetched testimony."

How to Hold a Cigar. Bartlett was 24 minutes in questioning Piou yesterday upon the correct angle at which a cigar should be held in the mouth of a smoker. He went into the question of the proper manner to adjust a paper cap upon one's head if one happens to be a New Year celebrator. That consumed 25 minutes more. He questioned Piou about spots for seven minutes, then grilled him in great detail for 15 minutes upon the seditions of drunken men that Piou ob-

served in American and European cities. The odds of being shot were dwelt upon for 15 minutes and the difference between "sandy" and "light" blond hair occupied minutes more from the attention and the definition of what constitutes the actions of a normal couple 15 minutes in the hearing.

Evening Clothes Discussed. Next was that all. The propriety of a moustache, its early growth, its development came in for minutes of consideration. The difference between evening clothes and a new suit was detailed for several minutes. It terminated when Commissioner Wagner interrupted Bartlett while he was grilling Piou on the relative propriety of designated objects in the Chase dining room, to answer a question about the propriety of wearing a moustache until 10 o'clock morning.

All this questioning was Counselor Bartlett continued, much as police officers who are charged with entering the room dressed differently from the guests, wearing their hats and cigars at an exaggerated angle, submitted that he had a right to out what an exaggerated and what sort of hats they wore when they were dressed, what they wore snats and, indeed, what that could have happened within the range of possibility.

The Commissioner signified that a great deal of it was competent, but requested that confine his examination to the real States and not to go on into the "metaphysics of the malice."

A large part of the time was summed with clashes between attorneys. While Bartlett was expounding his lengthy examination about George T. Priest, attorney for the defense, appeared to the Commissioner and said: "We want to see some way."

Hay Talks to Priest. Attorney Hay received the attention of the Commissioner and addressed himself to Priest. "You want to stop it to see the other day," he said. "I haven't the nerve to go on, but I am proceeding with me on this. Full facts have been submitted to me and I am not going to advise witnesses to make a case as has been done here."

"We have all the facts in the world," Mr. Hay said. "This case will go on until the end, here and in the Federal court, and we will expose all the facts in the case, but not by having a poster. We are not going to the court now, are we advised to stay away."

Hay replied that he had no conduct as was indicated in his efforts, counsel was unworthy members of the bar.

Robbers' Auto Kills Girl. By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A 10-year-old Alice Tooker was run over and killed late yesterday by an automobile in which four men were seated. The car was owned by the Land Co. of \$134 made their

Fiction and Women

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1924

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BUSINESS ON A SUBSTANTIAL BASIS

According to Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Co., and a member of the Federal Advisory Council, the year 1922 was one of noteworthy success for the merchants and manufacturers of the Mississippi Valley. The West and the Northwest suffered in the extreme, as a result of adverse conditions, but the South and the Southwest, owing to the advanced prices prevailing for cotton, reflected renewed prosperity, he declared.

"There is," continued Wade, "every indication that the liquidation, so general during the latter part of 1920 and throughout 1921, has virtually spent its force and that the business of the nation is once more on a solid basis. Consensus of opinion is that business will be good until September, 1923, after which a great deal will depend on crop conditions. If we have a good crop of cereals and cotton, prosperity will continue throughout the year and into 1924, or indefinitely."

"Of course," concluded Wade, "the European situation is a factor that must be considered and dealt with. It is a smoldering fire and may break out at any time, but in view of the horrible experiences of Europe during the war, doubtless some adjustment will be made."

Final reports received by the Department of Commerce for its monthly survey of current business show clearly the continued advance which is being made in industry and commerce. The production of almost all commodities, either maintained or exceeded the relatively high figures reached in October. In not less than ten basic materials November production records were the highest for any month since 1920. These include commodities in pig iron, steel ingots, cotton and woolen goods, coke, zinc, locomotives, clay fire brick, kerosene, etc. Current reports indicate that the holiday trade was of record proportions, thus reflecting the improved employment condition of the last several months. Shipments of goods and raw material is still being delayed by shortage of transportation but this situation is improving. The failure of building operations to show the customary seasonal decline is having a far-reaching effect upon industry.

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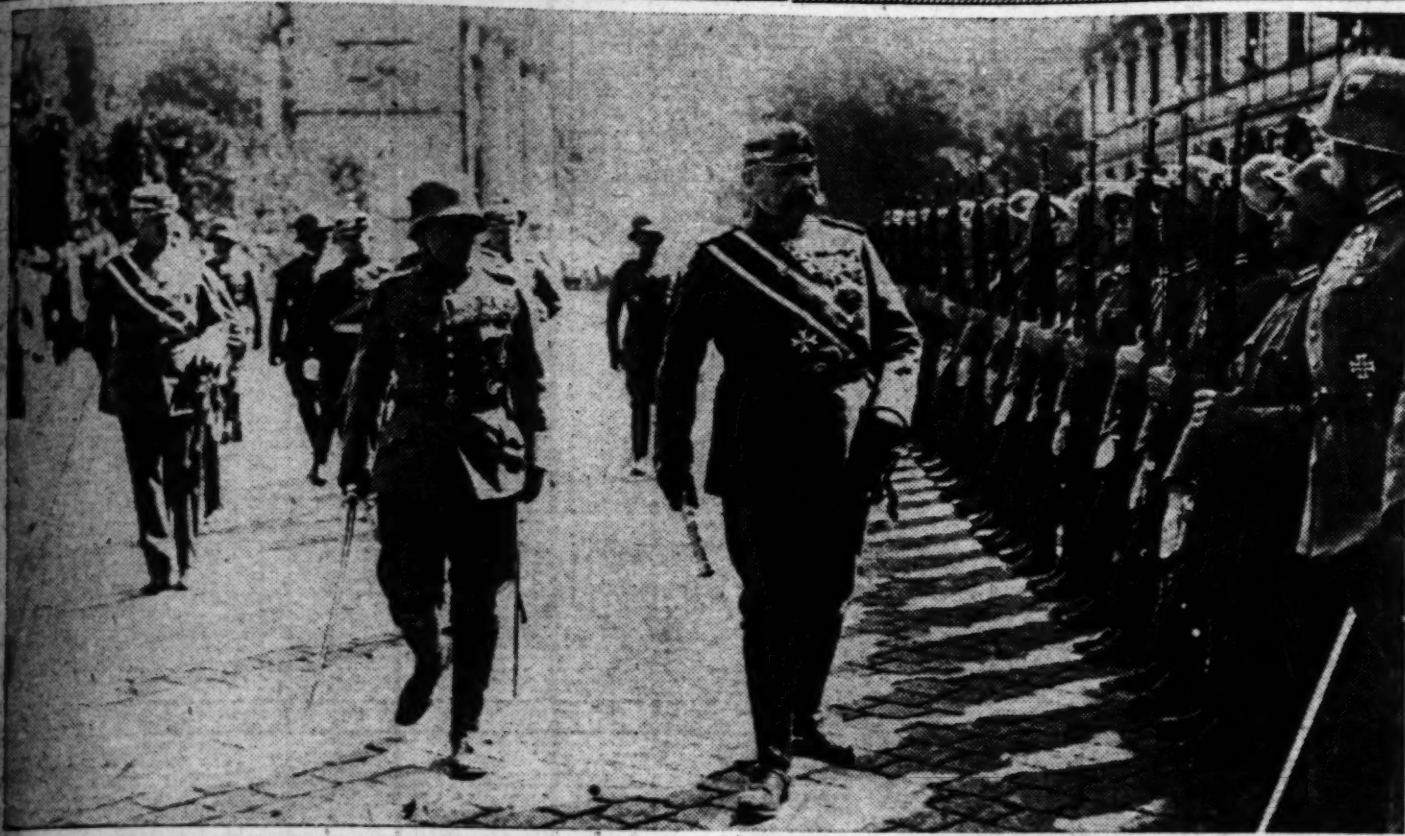
Fiction and
Women's Features
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
News Photographs
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923

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Proof that Germany, though helpless from a military point of view, keeps up some semblance of military organization. Marshal von Hindenburg is shown reviewing 25,000 members of the Reichswehr at Bochum a few weeks ago. On the extreme left of the photograph is shown General von Ludendorff, who was Hindenburg's right-hand man in the war. Bochum is in the Ruhr and is one of the towns occupied by the French.



Samuel Gompers (left), union labor chief of America, and Albert Thomas (right), leader of the French laborites and war-time member of the French Cabinet, confer in Washington on international labor affairs.



New head of Chicago University, Professor Ernest de Witt Burton, who will succeed Harry Pratt Judson as President. Judson retires after 20 years' service next February to complete some literary work.



A charming photograph of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who is to wed the Duke of York, second son of the English King, with her father, the Earl of Strathmore.

—Photo by Central News



Olivia Burrell, known on the screen as Leatrice Joy, elopes with Jack Gilbert, her divorced husband, after a separation of a year. During that time she had many suitors but she says she found that none of them could woo like Gilbert.

—Wide World Photograph

A. L. Reeves, who was appointed last Monday by President Harding to be the United States District Judge in Kansas City.



Oregon's new Governor, Walter M. Pierce, who was elected through the Ku Klux Klan, which made a strong campaign for him. With him are his two daughters.

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THE GIRL IN THE CORNER APARTMENT

By MAY CHRISTIE

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XI.—CYNTHIA FILLS A GAP

THE CHARACTERS.

CYNTHIA BRANT, country girl living in a New York apartment she has inherited from an old lady she once befriended.
RUBY ALLISON, her gay and frivolous friend.
ALEX KERR, Ruby's fiancé.
QUENTIN GRAY, an artist friend of Ruby.
AUNT ELLEN, who keeps house for Cynthia.

MURRAY STEWART, for whom Cynthia is working as a stenographer.

Mrs. Wakeland, friend of Stewart and one of his clients, who takes a fancy to Cynthia.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT.

A PHONE bell pealed through the little flat.

Ruby rushed to answer it. "Hello! Hello! Speak louder. Yes, what is it? Yes, I'm here. Dressed— and waiting for you. Can't you come? What's that? Good gracious! You're going to back out of the party? No, you can't! Impossible!"

She used a pause. Cynthia could hear the faint echo of a woman's voice tinkling across the wires. She was about to slip into the sitting room, and out of range of this metallic conversation when Ruby signed to her to stay.

"Hello, Hello! You're positive you can't come? In bed, with a headache? Then the party's off. I'll be down right now!"

She jerked the receiver back upon its hook, and turned to Cynthia with a flushed and angry face.

"That little wretch! I might have guessed she'd let me down. On a Saturday afternoon, too, when everyone else is engaged! I'll bet she got another invitation, at the eleventh hour, and it appeared to her more than party, so she's no scruples in throwing us over. Oh, I'm furious!"

She flounced into the sitting room and flung herself into an easy chair, casting her velvet vandy bag upon the table, where it fell with a resounding thump.

"What's the matter, dearie? Aunt Ellen's kindly tones broke into the ensuing pause.

"Oh, nothing. Except that all my girly friends are here! I'd like to put 'em all in a bag and drown 'em. Yes, and I'd stand by and watch and see 'em sink."

"My dear, you're really upset! Aunt Ellen's kind eyes had a solicitous light in them. "Couldn't Cynthia or I help you?"

Ruby wheeled round and regarded the young girl, Cynthia. That was an idea.

"You know how to dance?" said she abruptly. "Look here, I'll explain my fit. I promised to go with two men friends of mine to a 'tea dance,' as they're called, in one of the swiftest hotels in town. It's a dream of a place, and the music's wonderful. Two hands, my dear, and a perfect floor, and the tea is elegant."

"My girl pal phones me at the last minute that she can't come. That leaves the party incomplete.

Will you take her place, Cynthia? I'm sure you would enjoy it. You come along with me."

Cynthia shrunk back. "Oh, I couldn't. I'd feel so out of place."

Ruby lifted quizzical brows. "But I thought you were crazy to see the sights of New York. And this is one of them, all right."

"My dancing isn't good enough. I've only been to the village parties."

"Oh, bosh! You'd soon pick up the new steps! They're fascinating!" Ruby rose to her feet, and excused a small "pas-de-seul."

"Tum-tum, tum-tum, tum-tum," she hummed. "There's nothing in it once you get the sense of rhythm."

Cynthia looked nervous and alarmed.

"Oh, I can't come. I'd arranged to take Aunt Ellen to the Metropolitan Museum, and then maybe go for a walk in the park."

"The museum? Ha! ha! That's a good joke. Going to join the fossils there, eh? You'll turn into a mummy one of these fine days if you don't wake up, my dear!"

The other flushed. "She was about to protest that she couldn't possibly accompany Ruby and her friends, when— to her surprise—the gentle tones of Aunt Ellen clinched the matter."

"You're quite right, Ruby. Cynthia needs liveliness, and the company of young folks. She's had mighty little of either, in her life, and I want to see her get it now."

She turned to the embarrassed girl.

"Get into a pretty frock, my dear, and go with Ruby. She'll look after you." This with a rather wistful glance at the auburn-haired goddess with the impatient eyes.

"Of course I'll look after her. You bet I will!" Ruby was genuinely fond of kind Aunt Ellen, though she rather despised her spinsterish little ways. "Would you care to come along with us?"

The invitation was vouchsafed half-heartedly, but it pleased the gentle little lady of the quiet manner and the kindly heart.

"Oh, no, my dear. I'd be absurd in a smart hotel like that. But I'll look forward to hearing all about it when you come home. And that will be enough pleasure for me."

Cynthia had disappeared into her room and presently emerged in a rose-pink frock that she had made herself, and a little hat to match.

Ruby gave her a comprehensive look, as though to say:

"You may be pretty, in a mouse-like sort of way, but you can't touch me for style!"

"I suppose one of the gentlemen you are meeting is Kerr?" vouchsafed Aunt Ellen timidly.

Ruby pretended not to hear. She picked up her vanity bag and looked inside to see that her various "weapons of beauty" were in order—powder-puff, lip salves, etc.

"Come on, Cynthia. We're late. It's 10 minutes to 4," said she.

"She jerked her small, pert hat down to a more becoming angle on her ruddy locks, fluffed out a curl or two, caught up her gloves, and led the way to the door."

"Cynthia will be back about half-past 6, I dare say," she called over her shoulder to Aunt Ellen. "Expect me when you see me."

Tomorrow—A Table for Four.

Can a Girl Be in Love With Two Men at the Same Time?

By Betty Vincent.

(Copyright, 1922.)

CAN a girl be in love with two men at the same time?

This is a question which comes to me frequently.

And in every case my only answer is: A girl can be infatuated with two men at the same time, but she can sincerely love only one man.

The love between a man and a maid should be so deep, so sincere and so heartfelt that there is no doubt in either of their minds. The moment a doubt arises and she wonders whether it is Jack or Bill, or he wonders whether it is Betty or Lily, love does not exist in the true sense of the word. Infatuation, admiration and that strong, magnetic attraction which youth has for youth must not be mistaken for love, that rock-bound foundation which knows only one man and one maid.

"Why is it," writes one young woman, "that love seems to go in pairs?"

Just as soon as I decide I love one young man another always appears and fascinates me so that I really don't know just which young man I like better.

When I am with Billy I am certain he is the man for me, but if Jack happens to call the next evening I feel that I love him better than any man in the world. Am I fickle?"

No, the young woman is not fickle, but she is not in love with either young man. She is in love with youth and compliments and flattery. Any young man who was reasonably good looking and refined might call upon her and win her admiration. If she waits a man will come into her life who will leave no doubt as to her love for him.

Another young girl complains that she is in love with two young men and has no idea which one she ought to marry. The first man is talkative and says the things she always expected an ideal fiancé to say; the other man is silent and unable to express his thoughts. "I have more faith in the silent one," she writes, "but cannot decide which man would make me happier."

This girl is not in love with either young man. She is inclined to be an egotist and is flattered by remarks of the young man who says "what she wants him to." If she really loved and appreciated the second young man she would try to understand him rather than desire him to live up to her own self-made ideal.

It is quite possible for a girl to have many love affairs and to have been in love many times, but she cannot be sincerely in love with two men at the same time. Each love must die down when a new flame lights up. When Bill, the heart-breaker and cavalier of her heart appears, all the Jacks and Peters of her life should fade into a dim background. For when you meet him, this man who is to conquer your heart, you will find that love is so sincere and deep and true that there isn't a ghost of a show for a second young man.

The query of "Can I be in love with two young men at the same time?" has one answer. "No!"

Menu Suggestions for the Week

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923.

Breakfast: Baked Apple, Cereal, Creamed Dried Beef on Toast, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Clear Soup, Celery, Olives, Fried Chicken, Brown Gravy, Creamed Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce-French Dressing, Mince Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Creamed Chicken, Hot Biscuits-Honey, Frozen Fruit Salad, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1923.

Breakfast: Halved Orange, Cereal, French Toast, Crisp Bacon, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Oyster Soup-Saltines, Vegetable Salad, Creamed Potatoes, Baked Chicken, Lady Baltimore Cake, Asparagus Salad, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Baked Pork Chops, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Celery, Lady Baltimore Cake, Asparagus Salad, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1923.

Breakfast: Grapefruit, Cereal, Wheat Cakes-Syrup, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Cream of Tomato Soup, Nut Bread and Butter, Sandwiches, Chocolate, Ice Cream, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Pork Tenderloin, Apple Sauce, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Potatoes, Pineapple Cheese Salad, Fruit Cake, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1923.

Breakfast: Sliced Bananas, Cereal, Two-Minute Eggs, Fried Ham, Toast, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Waldorf Salad, Creamed Potatoes, Camembert Cheese and Crackers, Pumpkin Pie, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Salmon Croquettes, Tomato Sauce, Baked Potatoes, Creamed Potatoes, Pineapple Cheese Salad, Fruit Cake, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923.

Breakfast: Stewed Prunes, Cereal, Ready-to-Eat Cereals, Omelet, Bran Muffins, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Broiled Liver and Bacon, Potatoes au Gratin, English Muffins, Sponge Cake, Whipped Cream, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Broiled Sirloin Steak, Fried Apples, Creamed Potatoes, Celery Salad, Rice Meringue Pudding, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1923.

Breakfast: Canned Peaches, Cereal, Waffles-Honey, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Salmon Salad Sandwich, Sweet Pickles, Apple, Whipped Cream, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Individual Oyster and Mushroom Pie, Creamed Potatoes, Creamed Carrots and Peas, Peach Salad, Cake, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.

Breakfast: Cooked Cereal, With Date Whip, Fried Cornmeal Mush, Grilled Sausages, Toast, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk.

Luncheon: Cream of Corn Soup, Tomato Jelly Salad, Pimento Cheese Sandwiches, Charlotte Russe, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

Dinner: Fried Rabbit, Creamed Potatoes, Baked Corn Pudding, Orange - Grapefruit Salad, Hot Gingerbread, Chocolate Mocha Sauce, Coffee, Tea, Milk.

A Big New Idea

By WINIFRED BLACK

THAT'S a new idea they're trying out West.

Have you seen about it? It started in Cleveland, Cleveland is one of the prettiest cities in America.

Drives and boulevards, and parks, and the lake and beautiful streets, full of beautiful homes—they have all these in Cleveland.

Also they have motor cars—thousands of them.

Big, smooth-gliding limousines and little, jerky, chuff-chuffing cheaper cars—and motor cycles—and a few old-fashioned bicycles.

It's a paradise for motorists in the summer time, and in the fall, too.

But there are children in Cleveland, and old people, and the children and the old people were always forgetting all about the automobiles, and then the first thing you know some poor, little, laughing child was crushed to death before he had time to get out of the way, or some feeble old man was killed, because he dared

young fellow turned around to look with someone on the back seat and didn't see the old woman, when she got in the way of his powerful car.

And from that beginning the idea has spread.

Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and now Portland and Tacoma—in each of these places every man arrested for breaking the traffic laws is taken to the morgue and to the hospital and made to see with his own eyes what he and his kind do to harmless, inoffensive people, who have just as much right to live and laugh, and be happy as he has.

They say you can see the result of this treatment in the shortened list of automobile accidents, already.

What a fine thing it would be if we all had some judge somewhere who would take us and make us see with our own eyes the misery and despair, the humiliation and torment we bring upon others by our own selfish carelessness.

There's the woman who neglects



to try to get across the street in his own town—alone.

And it began to get monotonous as well as terrible—this maiming and killing.

Fines didn't seem to have any effect; lectures didn't help at all, and finally one of the judges had an idea.

One day, when there was a little yellow-haired girl lying dead in the morgue, this particular judge stepped down from his bench and faced 15 motorists who were up for trial in his court.

"Come with me," he said.

Down to the morgue the judge led these motorists, and he made them stand by the slab where the little girl lay, crushed almost out of human semblance.

"The fellow who did that wasn't a willful murderer," said the judge. "He was just speeding."

And then the judge took the 15 motorists out to the hospital and made them listen to the groans of a feeble old woman, who was dying in agony, because some light-hearted

her children, for instance—if she could only see those children as they look to begin to die, she could only know the loneliness and desolation in their pitiful little, pumpled hearts.

There's the man who is always falling in love with a new face. If someone could only make him see the sorrow and humiliation he brings upon some widow's heart, who's trying so hard to bring up her little girl to be a good and noble woman.

Imagination—what a great thing it is!

Sometimes I believe that half the trouble in the world is brought on by people who haven't imagination enough to realize the consequences of their own folly and their own ignorant selfishness.

Let's watch the new idea in the treatment of motor cars; it may teach us how to deal with a good many things besides motor accidents.

(Copyright, 1922.)

Girls, What Is Your Life Aim?

By William A. McKeever

LOOK about you, my girl, and see if it is not time for you to move on to another position before you get into a rut.

If you begin to fear the consequences of your present position, if you begin to be almost afraid to leave it, then it is high time to decide to go.

From long experience in dealing with the matter, I have learned to know the inner life of the ordinary young woman. To me the outer world seems cruel and harsh in its treatment of her. But the apparent lack of sympathy is based upon ignorance of what is in the heart of this ever-charming young member of society.

A girl's problems, if she has any, all gradually become centered around her love for young men. Her work, her regular occupation, her leisure time, her education, and all, must sooner or later shape themselves to fit the demands of the greatest desire which God ever put into the heart of a woman, namely, to be the wife of a good man and the mother of some happy children.

So, my young girl friend, if you are healthy in mind and body—and if at the same time you are troubled by your soul—I am right in saying that the difficulty is vitally related to the matter named above. You are somehow hindered. You are not making satisfactory progress in respect to the secret yearnings of your soul.

A young woman called today. She had been four years out of school, had advanced herself to a position with wages ample to buy her clothes and pay her way, but her soul was slowly starving. Why? Simply because work, wages and material plenty were never intended to satiate the heart of a creature born to love and serve and sacrifice, and

to expect love and appreciation as her reward.

Wherefore, in the instance today I advised the young woman to quit her present place, to go to a certain type of school and there to work her way through a course that would bring her into close association with high-class, sturdy young men and young women, and where she would most certainly meet and become acquainted with a young man whose should come to mean more to her success and happiness than all things else in the world.

A Simple Formula.

To serve, to sacrifice, to love and to be loved and appreciated in turn—what a simple formula for the future happiness of a girl. And yet, how many millions miss the good and sink slowly into misery or a kind of resigned despair. The only general rule I can offer—not having the pleasure and advantage of a personal interview—is for the girl who has got into a rut to determine to get out at once.

Take down the map of opportunities; look for the place of employment or school where that secret heart-ache will have the best chance for relief, and go there at once. Among other factors in the new position, let the wages be meager if necessary. But there should be an opportunity to meet and mingle with high-minded young people, especially young men.

(Copyright, 1922.)

A wedding in Afghanistan is followed by much noise and merry-making, the idea being that the more noise that is made the more successful the marriage will be.

In India the educated women, belonging to the well-to-do families, devote themselves to philanthropic activities of one kind or another.

HEROINES OF HISTORY

Significant Incidents in the Lives of Famous Women

By MARK STUYVESANT

The Way Catharine of Aragon Influenced World

IF Catharine of Aragon had not lived, America might not have been settled by the splendid, valiant men who were our forefathers, and who fled from England on account of religious persecution. Because on account of Catharine of Aragon, Henry VIII quarreled with Rome. The result was the creation of a second church in England, where but one church had existed before.

If Catharine of Aragon had not lived, Spain might today have been one of the leading Powers of the world, instead of England. Because of Catharine of Aragon, Henry VIII quarreled with Ferdinand of Spain, Catharine's father. From that day England was Spain's enemy, and finally reduced her both in power and wealth. And all of this happened because Henry VIII became tired of his wife, this same woman—Catharine of Aragon. He wanted a younger and prettier Queen.

Born in Turnout.

Catharine's mother was Queen Isabella of Granada, famed for having financed Columbus on his expedition to America. She was not only Queen of Spain, but the military leader of her kingdom.

It was during Isabella's conquest of Granada that her little daughter, Catharine, was born—in a battlefield. She was nursed during the minutes when her mother could leave her troops, rush into the tent, feed her baby, put the child to sleep again, mount her horse and return to the fighting line.

Catharine was born in turmoil. Her life was one of conflict.

When the little Spanish Princess was 16 she was married to the 12-year-old Prince of Wales, the youthful bridegroom died five weeks after the marriage.

King Ferdinand, Catharine's father, had paid only a part of the \$200,000 dowry which contracted this marriage.

The English King did not want to lose this fortune—it was a great fortune then. So King Henry VII decided to keep the prize—Catharine—in England. To do so, he affianced her to his next son—who became Henry VIII. At the time of their betrothal Henry was not quite 12 years old. Catharine was 18.

The wedding was postponed. The poor young widow, who could hardly speak English, remained at the court as a dependent and almost penniless.

Finally, when the dowry was sent, the wedding took place. A short period of happiness followed for the 18-year-old Princess and his 24-year-old wife.

A son was born—dead. Two followed four more children—only one of whom survived, Infanta Mary.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaelis

The Painter.

MAKING the painter's life his dearest and subtlest brush:

Smiles me hear the whip-poor-will and the twilight's hush. So it is the scene, so true, he takes again to golden years with youth and new life was fresh in his hands he paints the scene. His vivid touch makes eight days of summer bloom of winter, and gives back autumn's leaves and wealth of Nature's stars.

Was it a coincidence, or fate, that Henry had met a painter, Anne Holroyd, Catharine's mother, and gave back autumn's leaves and wealth of Nature's stars.

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The Man on the Sandbox

BENCHED.

THERE was a man in our town who had a wondrous nerve; he went to Congress for a term. The people's cause to serve. But when he'd won out in the race And only served himself, The voters thought the proper place For him was on the shelf.

HOT STUFF.

See where the Red Peppers made it hot for the Woodchucks in the girls' basketball league.

As a result of treatments on his arm with an electric battery, "Lefty" Tyler thinks he would make a good batteryman for some major league club.

It is reported that William Jennings Bryan hopes to be recognized as the "sage" of the Democratic party at the next national convention. He'll have to cut out the money business.

CURRENT HEADLINES.

"Father and Son Shot in Death by Two Bandits."

"French Legation Ensnared in Free-for-All Fight on Vespers."

"Walker Field Died a Victim of Drug Habit."

"Three Bandits Got \$140 in Drug Store Holdup."

"Man Stabbed and Robbed of \$42 by Three Men."

"Bandits Rob Clothier of \$200 in Jewelers."

"Woman is Fined \$200 in Dry Law Violation."

"Movie Actor Held in Danes's Death."

"Four Stores Robbed by Two Men."

"Man Wanted in Killing Arrested in Restaurant."

"Outside of that all is right with the world."

SOWING THE SEED.

A stop has been put to the distribution of free seeds by the failure of the Senate to appropriate \$50,000 seeds for that purpose.

SOWING the seed in the fertile land.

Sowing the seed with a lavish hand;

Sowing the seed for a crop of oaks.

Sowing the seed for the farmers' votes.

Oh, what will the harvest be?

Oh, what will the harvest be?

THE OLD ARMY GAME.

Squire Ebbets is signing players from the American army. Indicating that the Dodgers will have a fighting chance this year.

Frank Chance Still Retains His Humor.

Maybe Chance thought he was engaging a humorist for his joke team.

With the River Nile for a water hazard, the seven pyramids for bunkers and the whole Sahara Desert for a sand trap that 18-hole course in Egypt leaves nothing to be desired in the way of a sporty golf course.

BAR!

FREE drinks I never

Xore-shall mooch;

I can't abide

Synthetic-hopch.

TOO TRUE.

Battling King may have been guilty of framing a fight, but it is not a hanging offense.

THE SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES.



The "Dry" regrets that the salesman wrapped those Indian clubs separately.

MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB.

ONE OLD ENOUGH TO MERIT RESPECT.

As I have several times stated in offering a veteran yarn for this symposium—and now repeat—antiquity should be no bar to a story. If it is good to start with, if it has intrinsic merit, age makes it all the better. To hear it again is like meeting an old friend; we are reminded of pleasant bygone times.

In the hope of setting the chords of remembrance to tingling in some reader's breast, I venture therefore to present here and now the famous and deservedly immortal tale of the Educated Flea. A friend told in Chicago tells it so well that I have taken the further liberty of repeating it substantially in his own words:

At a certain theatrical hotel a vanderbilt performer was stopping. He was the owner of a troupe of performing fleas. One evening, at dinner, he was telling his fellow diners how he went about the job of training his tiny pets. To demonstrate, he cleared a space on the table, took one of his fleas, an especially intelligent and gifted insect, out of a small box, and proceeded to put the lively little chap through his paces.

"Hop east!" he commanded, and the flea hopped.

"Hop west!" The flea obeyed.

"Hop north!" The flea obeyed.

"Hop south!" and the flea whirled into the air to execute the command.

But one of the lady boarders, in the intensity of her interest, was leaning close and the flea landed in her hair and was instantly lost from view.

Gaspiration followed. After much searching the lady produced the truant and the performance was resumed.

"Hop east!" the man commanded, but the flea refused to move.

"Hop west!" The flea obeyed. Surprised, the owner looked down and saw the flea crawling slowly. Then, sitting up with a start and staring at the lady, he said in a voice, growing more and more excited:

"That flea has been a mistake—this is not my flea!"

"That's right," the man said, "this is my flea!"

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MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF PUTS E. COUE'S THEORY TO A TEST—By BUD FISHER

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"Sure, Charlie Chaplin's goin' to heaven when he dies!"
"Gee! Pretty soft for St. Peter!"

FAMILY STUFF—By FONTAINE FOX

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